

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th April 1912.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	453
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	943
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabhis Pargana tavana."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	About 300
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore	Do.	Muhamamad Akram Khan, age 35; Akbar Khan.	1,000
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	163
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42 ...	300
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	503
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ..	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	500
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.		
HINDI.					
36	"Bala Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Audichya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,300

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concl.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	500
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200 (This num. ber fluctu- ates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	500
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	530
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	500
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prosad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nams-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,500
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	500
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohasa, age 36.
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	450
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	938
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 47.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

Circulation.	No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor,	Circulation.
500		"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.		
1,000		"Bejrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
1,250		"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
3,000		"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
3,000		"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
		"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
300		"Rajsahti"	Purulia	Weekly.		
(This number fluctuates.)		"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
		"Mahamaya"	Ohinsura	Weekly.		
500		"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
530		"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
500		"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
2,000		"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
300		"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		
		"Bandhu"	Calcutta	Daily.		
		"Narad"	Cshpra	Daily.		
300		"Birbharat"	Calcutta	Weekly.	... Ceased to exist.	
		"Sri Sanatan Dharma"	Calcutta	Weekly.	... Ditto.	
		"Bara Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.	... Ditto.	
		"Darul Sultanat"	Calcutta	Weekly.	... Ditto.	
		"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Weekly.		
1,000		"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Ditto.		
		"Barisal Hitaishi"	Barisal	Ditto.		
		"Nava Vanga"	Chandpur	Ditto.		
		"Pabna-Bogra Hitaishi"	Pabna	Ditto.		
		"Kasipore Nibasi"	Barisal	Ditto.		
		"Jyoti"	Chittagong	Ditto.		
500		"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Ditto.		
400		"Ganda Dut"	Malda	Ditto.		
		"Rungpur Darpan"	Rungpur	Ditto.		
657		"Sanjaya"	Faridpur	Ditto.		
		"Faridpur Hitaishini"	Faridpur	Fortnightly.		
		"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	Weekly.		
		"Tippera Hitaishi"	Kumilla	Ditto.		
		"Rungpur Dikprakas"	Kakina	Ditto.		
		"Charu Mihir"	Mymensingh	Ditto.		
		"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Ditto.		
336		"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	Ditto.		
450		"Noakhali Sanmilani"	Noakhali	Ditto.		
938		"Hindu Ranjika"	Rajsahi	Ditto.		
500		"Dacca Prakas"	Dacca	Ditto.		
		"Praja Bandhu"	Brahmanbaria	Fortnightly.		
		"The Tippera Guide"	Kumilla	Weekly.		

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE telegrams received about the bombardment and desecration of the mosque of Gauher Shah at Khorassan by the Russians, the capture of Motawalli Bashi, etc., have, says the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, thrown the whole Moslemdom into grief. The paper is unable to locate responsibility, or to understand how the men in charge of the mosque tolerated the outrage by the Russians. It also suspects the Governor and Motawalli of connivance, seeing that apparently they offered no resistance to the enemies, and fears that the fate of Azirbijan and Gilan awaits the people of Khorassan. Can there be anything more dishonourable than that the Russian soldiers should enter the holy courtyard and the mosque of Gauher Shah with horses and battery and capture the men there? The history of Islam has no instance of such desecration of the holy sepulchres. Our readers will corroborate our statement that three months before this we had drawn the attention of the Government and the people, to the probability of the present calamity and the Russian intentions upon Khorassan and Meshed. Since the entry of the Russian troops into Khorassan without any justification and excuse for it, the Consul of Russia has been busy creating disorders and riots in the town of Meshed. A party of men, known to be the followers of Muhammad Ali, were given shelter in the mosque of Gauher Shah, and in that situated near the Russian Consulate. They always furnished the Russians with pretext for interference, till at last the matter came to such a pass that, in spite of there being a Governor in Khorassan, the Russian Consul proclaimed martial law in the town, under the pretext that a fighting was going on between the followers of Muhammad Ali and the adherents of the Constitutional form of Government. It appears that when the party which desires liberty, knowing the objects of the Russians, remained silent and inactive, thus depriving them of any pretext (for interference), the followers of Muhammad Ali, who are on friendly terms with the Russians, gave them the necessary pretext to bombard the mosque of Gauher Shah. Those who have gone to Meshed know full well that the mosque of Gauher Shah and the holy tomb are so situated that the door of the one opens into the courtyard of the other.

The second telegram, which speaks about fifty worshippers and pilgrims being killed and wounded, shows that the Russians attacked and bombarded the mosque of Gauher Shah, one of the best and oldest buildings in the world. Had there been no agreement between Russia and England, and had not England encouraged Russia by her silence, could Russia have committed this outrage? Is this the consequence of the Cabinet's friendly relations with the two Powers? Were not the authorities at the centre aware of the intentions of the Russian Consul? The Russians had made the town of Meshed the headquarters of their army for the past three months; still the Persian Government and the people took no steps to prevent the occurrence of such an incident. Is this the meaning of the treaty about which the authorities informed the spiritual leaders? Yes; this is the meaning of a treaty which a weak party enters into with a strong one. What is the meaning of the Russian policy adopted in the north of Persia, specially Khorassan? The object of their interference is not only to take possession of the country, but to remove all Islamic relics. In spite of all this we cannot reproach the Russians so much, as we do the Persians themselves who deserve such treatment. It is but natural for an enemy to do what his feeling of animosity prompts him to do, but why should the Persians be instrumental in making the enemy successful in his attempts? Was there any occasion for fighting over the question of Constitutional and Despotic forms of Government, when the Russians were besieging the town of Meshed? The spiritual leaders were, from the very beginning, warning the people that the war was not regarding the form of Government but it was a war between Islam and the Infidels. Will not the Persians still come to their

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
April 8th 1913.*

senses? Has Persia still left its integrity? Is any honour left for Islam? Fie for such Islam and shame for such patriotism!

Though the English Government is not a party to the aggressions of the Russians, all Muhammadans think that this act of the Russians, which has dealt a severe blow to the Islamic world, was indirectly caused by the silence and the secret agreement of the English with the Russians. This very thought may turn the hearts of the Muhammadans, in general, away from the English Government, and the day is not far distant when the English, too, will suffer the consequences of their political blunder.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

2. Referring to the disordered state of Abbasi the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that

the wicked Arabs and Babarloos, who have already robbed other places, now desire to rob Abbasi also. It is a rumour that Mirza Khan Rodbari is waiting for an opportunity to attack Minab. The neighbours are also seeking a pretext, while the wicked people of the country have not given up their bad motive. They, at the instigation of the foreigners, desire to make the authorities believe that Abbasi is no longer in need of musketmen. This would have been the case had there been peace in Fars, and had the wicked people of the place been put down, but as the present condition is, the people of Abbasi are anxious and have, therefore, requested the authorities at Teharan to send them 300 musketmen.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

3. In its issue of the 8th April, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] reproduces a translation of the joint letter, dated 11th September 1907 sent by the English and the Russian Ambassadors to the Persian Government.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] in its issue of the 8th April publishes an article by its correspondent in which the writer describes how, after the arrival of

the Russian troops in Meshed, there was peace and order everywhere, so that the foreigner found no pretext for interference, how the Russian Consul General set up a handful of wicked persons to declare themselves adherents of Muhammad Ali and take shelter in the mosque of Gauhar Shah, and how at last the mosque was bombarded and many people were killed.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that, under the pretext of protecting their Consulate from the attacks of the tribes, the English have

brought 150 Indian soldiers with arms and battery into Port Linga. But the real thing is that the neighbours are bent upon keeping their troops in all the ports of the Gulf from Jask to Bushire.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April reproduces a translation of the article which appeared in the *Englishman* of 1st April 1912, on the interview with the Consul-General of Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

7. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April reproduces a translation of an article headed 'Russia lays her hand on Persia,' from the *Washington Herald* of America.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th, 1912.

8. Ahmad Sohrab a Persian correspondent from Washington writes to the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April to say that the last Russian ultimatum,

the dismissal of Mr. Shuster and his colleagues, the despatch of twenty thousand Russian soldiers to Persia, the massacre of innocent women and children, the execution of the learned men and the noblemen of Tabrez, who were in favour of the Constitutional form of Government, the arrival of Indian Cavalry in the south, etc., etc., clearly brought to light the hidden purpose of the two neighbouring Powers about Persia. Our weakness lies in our falling deliberately into the snares set by them, thus bringing an indelible stain on the names of our forefathers and the history of Persia. Who but ourselves are responsible for our present misery? On the occasion of the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, all the newspapers of America and the United States expressed their heartfelt sympathy and love for the Persians. As Persia could not protect her own rights, the sympathy of foreigners was of no avail to her, her helplessness

rather increased the ferocity and cruelty of the Russians. A nation who cannot protect her own rights now-a-days deserves no practical help from the civilized Powers. Foreign help, in the way of money, etc., is not forthcoming till it is deserved by success. America though sympathising with Japan, gave her no practical help till she proved herself deserving of the same by her victories over Russia. Had Persia also stood firm in protecting her rights, not only America but other Powers also would have come forward to help her, but the die is cast and Persia has nothing left to do but to weep over her misery.

9. Referring to the telegrams received from Teheran regarding the correspondence of the English representative, Sir George Barclay, with the Foreign Minister of Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April says that the letters contain many important questions. So far as can be made out from these telegrams, it appears that the English Government has given up the idea of adopting the policy suggested by the Governor-General of India, i.e., entering into cordial relations with the southern tribes. But though this policy has been given up, other measures of an embarrassing character have been taken with a view to attain the end. The English Government now proposes to keep its troops in Bushire, so long as the Persian Government do not punish assailants of Mr. Smart. Apparently, the proposal is simple, but we should look to the political aspect of it which has been dealt with in the previous issues of this paper.

In spite of the fact that Muhammad Ali Khan Keshkoli to whom the protection of the road was entrusted, saved the Consul and treated him so kindly that he (Consul) promised to show favours to him, yet on reaching Shiraz it was impressed upon the Consul's mind that the assailants of Mr. Smart were no other than the servants of Muhammad Ali Khan. Therefore, the feeling of resentment is against Muhammad Ali Khan, which may cause difficulties to Government.

The remedy lies in deputing a commission of enquiry consisting of impartial men who should mete out punishment to the real offenders alone. The Government should not dispense with the services of its faithful servants, and the punishment itself should be in proportion to the offence of the offenders, otherwise, Government may be driven to permit the policy of the Governor-General of India being acted upon.

There is only one hope left for the preservation of the sovereignty of Persia, and that is that the Chiefs of the south should unite and support the Government. We believe that the English, too, in order to avoid a collision with Russia, would not be against such an effort on the part of the Persian Government. From what we have come to know of the English and the Russian interference in the question of the boundaries between Persia and Turkey, we may have to undergo some troubles. But if the two Powers, Persia and Turkey, overlook the transgressions of each other at this critical moment and settle their dispute themselves, it would be better for both of them. Otherwise, the foreigner may step in and carry away the prize. The paper concludes by requesting the members of the Boundary Commission, both Persians and Turks, to settle their disputes among themselves.

10. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April has the following extracts from foreign papers:—

Extract from foreign papers:

The *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg says that the diplomatic policy of England and Russia in Persia was never clear and bright. The paper predicts that, if the two Powers do not agree to a settled policy either of united intervention in Persian affairs or giving up the same altogether, old difficulties would again arise for them in Persia. The warning to Muhammad Ali by the two Powers is either superfluous or insufficient. Telegrams have been sent to the Russian Consul at Khorassan forbidding any help to Muhammad Ali in his conspiracy with his followers in Khorassan.

From the telegrams of Teheran received in London, it appears that the Consul of Meshed, in spite of receiving orders to the contrary from St. Petersburg, helps the followers of the Ex-Shah and therefore a great rebellion is apprehended in Khorassan.

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HABUL MATIN,
April, 8th, 1912.*

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN
April, 8th, 1912.*

To a question of Colonel (?) regarding the amount of compensation claimed by England and India from Persia, the Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs replied that, as far as he knew, it was 75 thousand *liras* and that details about it were to be found in the Consulate of Teheran. The compensation would be deducted from the big loan to be taken by Persia for paying off her debts.

The English and the Russian Governments have each given 35 thousand *tomans* to Muhammad Ali, for paying off his followers. This money would be realized, by instalments, from his pension.

The *Novoe Vremya*, whose special correspondent is touring in Azirbijan, strongly recommends that the northern Persia should be annexed to Russia. In his first letter to the paper the above correspondent writes as follows:—

If we do not maintain peace in Azirbijan there would always be danger for us. In consideration of our trade in Azirbijan we shall extend the railway line up to Tabrez, and as a number of our subjects live in that place, complete interference is necessary, not leaving the things done by halves in Persia. I ask why were our soldiers killed in Tabrez? Was their blood shed to fertilize Azirbijan?

Commenting on Persian affairs the *Novoe Vremya* writes that the Foreign Ministry does not do anything either for the benefit of the Russians or the English, but it does according to the opinion of the Persian Committee of London. If the English and Russians follow the policy of non-interference in Persian matters, why did they stand in the way of Muhammad Ali's securing the throne of his forefathers? England refuses to acknowledge Muhammad Ali's sovereignty over Persia, but the Foreign Office of Russia says that, if the Persians make over the throne to Muhammad Ali, it would not object to it. In spite of this the Russian Consul at Astrabad is directed to warn Muhammad Ali to give up his idea of taking the throne. Why so? Because the Persian Committee of London says so.

From what the *Daily Telegraph* learns from a reliable source it appears that Muhammad Ali is engaged in a double game. On the one hand, he settles the question of his pension through the Russian representative, while on the other hand, he holds correspondence with his followers in the north and east of Persia, to whom he holds out the hope of returning to Persia with an army.

The Christians of Urumia have sent in applications to the Emperor of Russia and the Russian Duma, requesting that the Russian troops should remain in Urumia till peace is restored, and many of the Khavanins and Malakins have applied to the Russian Consul to take them under his shelter, for the Turks have rendered desolate certain portions of the Persian territories which fell into their hands. (All these are tricks played by the Russian Consuls.)

The two Powers, Russia and England, are very carefully looking to the settlement of the dispute between Persia and Turkey. The English Consul of Tabrez and Mr. Monaraski, a member of the Russian Embassy, have been deputed by their respective Governments to go to Constantinople and watch the settlement of the boundary dispute between Persia and Turkey, about which they have previous knowledge.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 8th 1912.

11. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th April reproduces a translation of Mr. Shuster's speech on Persian affairs, delivered at a meeting held at New York under the presidentship of Justice Gerard. Some forty Persians also were present at the meeting with flags in their hands, which they began to wave when Mr. Shuster rose to speak.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 10th, 1912.

12. The leader of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10 April bearing the head-line mentioned in the side-note, dwells on the grave political situation in Europe created by the difference among the Powers on the subject of Turko-Italian war.

The article refers to the policy of Russia which, though in alliance with England so far as Asiatic affairs are concerned, holds different views as regards the relation with the Ottoman Empire, and has gone to the opposite party with Germany, Austria and Italy, against England, France, Spain, Norway, Sweden and Portugal; to the policy of England which urges the Powers to remain

content with their own possession and to attempt no aggression; and also to the German policy of expansion and aggrandisement.

Great and extensive preparations are on foot in Germany, as well as in England, and, although these two alone are the most powerful and formidable rivals, the popular view in Germany being that they cannot rise to their full height without subduing the English, the war, if it unfortunately comes off, will be a world-embracing one involving almost all the Powers, and bringing terrible destruction, which numerous scientific inventions in the implements of warfare have made so easy.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

13. Referring to the complaint against a Sub-Inspector of the Mirpur Thana in the Nadia district, in connection with one Chakiran Bibi (see Report on Native Papers dated 13th January, paragraph 8), the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April says:—

MUHAMMADI,
Apl. 12th, 1912.

Our object in ventilating the complaint is that if the Sub-Inspector is found innocent on departmental enquiry, the public should be informed of it, or if he is found guilty he should be prosecuted before a law court to receive exemplary punishment. But we are not at all satisfied with the manner in which the enquiry is being conducted. At our request, the Secretary of the Anjuman-Ethfaq Islam at Nadia has, in company of another member of the Association, enquired into the complaint and found it true. But, most probably, the rich and influential Hindus of the locality will take the side of the Sub-Inspector, and even Musalmans will be afraid of giving evidence against him. In this state of things the case requires to be put in the hands of able and impartial detective officers.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April publishes a correspondence in which it is alleged that the Musalman *budmashes* of the Sarisadi village, within the Feni Sub-division of the Noakhali district, have for some time past been committing highly oppressive acts on their Hindu neighbours. The village being the seat of powerful Muhammadan Zamindars, with a great preponderance of Musalman population, the oppressed people dare not press their complaints against their oppressors. Some time ago, some of the Musalmans stole two cows belonging to a Brahmin and killed them. The Brahmin lodged information in the thana. But although he knew the culprits, he could get no evidence against them. About 6 months ago, a cow belonging to a Barui was similarly stolen and slaughtered. In this case also, information was lodged in the thana. But the Barui was afterwards obliged to withdraw the complaint, saying that the cow was not his. About 25 days ago, another such case occurred. The Teli whose cow had been killed withdrew his complaint, but in spite of this the local Deputy Magistrate has ordered a police enquiry. Oppressions are being committed on Hindus in other ways also, but in these cases they do not speak out their grievances for fear of social degradation.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

During the last ten years, at least 150 criminal cases concerning the village were instituted, but not more than ten of them were fully heard in law-courts, and perhaps none was sent up to the Sessions. At present, there are five such cases pending, but most probably none of them will be fully heard. Many Musalman families also live in constant dread of the *budmashes*.

15. Referring to the stopping of the publication of a Calcutta book named, "Fight between Hajrat Ali and Vir Hanuman," the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th April says:—

SAMAY,
April 12th, 1912.

It would have been better if the authorities had summarily passed an order for confiscation, for we like to see all disloyal publications destroyed.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 15th, 1912.

16. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th April asks why the measure recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the object of securing protection from dacoits to the lives and property of the people of the Frontier Provinces, has not been sanctioned by the Government of India.

HITAVARTA,
April 14th, 1912.

17. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th April is not in favour of the removal of the punitive force from Dera Ismail Khan on the ground that the Mahsuds have paid the fine imposed on them, for such withdrawal in its opinion would be equivalent to handing over that part of the country to dacoits, seeing that a caravan was attacked by these Mahsuds only the other day, and Mullah Powindah is still exciting the people there.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April expresses great dissatisfaction at the judgment passed by the Magistrate of Chandpore in the case of outrage of female modesty against one Gomez, a railway guard.

The Magistrate has found Gomez guilty, and yet the punishment he has meted out to him is a mere fine of Rs. 75. The manner in which the ruffianly guard intruded into the female compartment and outraged the modesty of the woman, may not appear to be very serious in the personal opinion of a European Magistrate, but it is horrible in the opinion of the Hindu community. Had the Magistrate any regard for the ideas, customs and feelings of the people of the country, he could never have allowed the guard to escape with a fine of Rs. 75. It is such disregard for Hindu ideas, customs and feelings on the part of members of the Civil Service which contributes, to a great degree, to swell the volume of discontent in the country. Considering the gravity of Gomez's offence, the Magistrate ought to have given him exemplary punishment. But instead of doing that he has set justice at naught and encouraged evil doing. Henceforward, no young and fair Indian woman will be safe in a railway carriage, for all guards have known that the punishment for violating her modesty is a fine of Rs. 75. We hope that the authorities will not fail to appeal against the judgment of the Magistrate.

DAILY
BHARAT MITRA
April 13th, 1912.

19. Quoting the passage from the judgment of the Magistrate of Chandpore in which he gives his opinion on the offence of Railway Guard Gomez, charged of attempting to commit an outrage on a female passenger near Bhingra railway station, and fined Rs. 75, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th April comments as follows:—

We do not understand in what the offence falls short of outraging the modesty of the woman. The Magistrate is a foreigner, and in his country kissing another's wife might not be regarded as a serious offence, but in India that's enough to spell ruin to a woman. Moreover the term, "Guard" means a protector; but what did Gomez do? We think he should have been awarded a more severe punishment.

SANJIVANI,
April 11th, 1912.

20. Anent the judgment in the Gomez case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes:—

The Gomez Case.

Is this adequate punishment at all?

SAMAY,
April 12th, 1912.

21. Referring to the Chandpore outrage case in which the accused, an East Indian, named Gomez, was punished by the Sub-divisional Officer of Chandpore with a fine of Rs. 75, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th April observes:—

What more shall we say on the subject? It is enough that the Magistrate has not in this instance acquitted Gomez altogether.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 13th, 1912.

22. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 12th April thinks the sentence in the Gomez case at Habiganj inadequate. Sentences, to be deterrent to scoundrels who can be guilty of such offences, must be most severe.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April says:—

A complaint against a judicial officer at Silchar.

The *Surma* of Silchar writes to say that a certain native judicial official of the place recently called a respectable Brahmin *Suar-ki-bachcha*, or offspring of a pig. Many people may be anxious to know the parentage of the man who can call a Brahmin the offspring of a pig. However, we think that our contemporary's reference to the matter will bring him to his senses and relieve us of the necessity of making him known to the public in future.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April publishes a long correspondence in which one Aprakash Gupta says:—

A complaint against the Court of Wards.

The Churhaman Estate in the Dinajpur district is at present under the management of the Court of Wards. The residence of the zamindars of this estate on the Mahananda river, being in danger of being engulfed by it, a new residence has been built on a low land at Durgapur at a cost of about one lakh of rupees. Before the construction of the building, it was given out that the land would be elevated at a cost of Rs. 10,000. But afterwards not a single rupee has been spent for the purpose. The quarters of the *amla* of the estate have been built on a plot of land in the midst of a paddy-field three feet below the District Board Road. During the rains, water enters into the quarters and becomes a foot deep in front of them. An embankment has been raised along the East side of the buildings for preventing them from being deluged by water from outside. But the water which accumulates around them is sufficient to submerge the place. There is a sluice-gate to let out this water. But when water accumulates on the west side of the road, the gate has to be kept closed for preventing in-rush of water from outside. Even in such a late season as November last, water accumulated at the back of the quarters of the *amla*. In consequence of the dampness caused by such accumulation of water, the place has become extremely insanitary. The Sanitary Commissioner will realize this if he once visits the place during the rainy season.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

Again, the quarters of the *amla* have brick-walls and corrugated iron roofs. During a storm in the month of *Jaishtha* last, the roof of one of these buildings was blown away, and then it was found that the corrugated iron sheets had been fastened by means of slender nails. It was the duty of the Court's overseer to look after this building. The privies at the back of the quarters have no drainage and are situated near kitchens.

In managing the estate, the Court do not in most cases consult the ward's guardians.

According to the Court's rules, estimates for building-works have to be prepared for a single financial year, and if the works are not finished during the year, the year's surplus of money has to be refunded and the estimates re-sanctioned. But a good part of the works under contract for the last financial year in the Durgapur estate remains yet to be done. The contractor, Babu Bankim Chandra Banerji, is a brother of the late Head Clerk. But there is apparently nobody to look to this. Has the last year's surplus for these works which remain to be done, been refunded? On the contrary, has not the money been already drawn by the contractor? An examination of the necessary vouchers for 1911 will reveal everything in this connection.

25. On reading the judgment of the Sessions Court in the Ludhiana case, even a fool will at once say, writes the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th April, that

The Ludhiana case.

the Government should reconsider the case and give proper punishment to the offenders. It is as much a sin not to punish the guilty, as to punish the innocent.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
April 9th, 1912.

Referring elsewhere to the above case and similar outrages reported from Lahore and Tarantaran, the journal remarks that the Government has turned a deaf ear to the cries of the people, the grave consequences of which it will have to suffer some day. The minds of the majority of the people being (in this way) vitiated does not augur good. A ruler should possess no more land than what he can (properly) govern.

(d)—Education.

BARISAL HITAIKHI,
Mar. 11th, 1912.

26. Referring to Lord Hardinge's reply to the deputation which waited on him on the subject of the Dacca University scheme, the *Barisal Hitaisi* [Barisal] of the 11th March says:—

His Excellency's speech was exquisitely worded, and we believe in the sincerity of all that he said. But Governors-General come and go, and His Excellency's successor may not be of the same mind as he is on the subject.

Education in the Dacca University is bound to be a very costly one, unless there come forward many donors as generous as the Hon'ble Maulvi Ismail Chaudhuri, a contingency which is not at all likely to happen. This will be a blow to the cause of education in Eastern Bengal, specially among the Musalmans. It is, therefore, a fantasy to think that the proposed Dacca University will advance the cause of Musalman education in Eastern Bengal.

HINDU BANJIKI,
April 1st, 1912.

27. The *Hindu Banjika* [Rajshahi] of the 1st April is of opinion that the establishment of a teaching and residential University at Dacca will do more harm than good to the cause of education among Musalmans in Eastern Bengal. The Musalmans in this part of the country belong mostly to the poorest classes. What they want is not a high class University with first rate costly boarding houses situated at Dacca, but small primary schools scattered throughout the country and situated in humble cottages. For some time past the District Boards authorities have been thoroughly neglecting the primary schools, and leaving them unprovided with houses and pecuniary aids. When children are thus going to be deprived of the means of learning the rudiments of education, the Government is going to build a grand University for them. This is strange indeed! The Government again has rejected the Elementary Education Bill which aimed at providing education for the poorer masses by levying a small tax on the rich. The Bill was opposed by rich men and landholders because it is not their interest that the lower classes should receive education, so as to be able to make firmer stand against the oppressions of money-lenders and zamindars.

SAMAY,
April 12th, 1912.

28. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th April is afraid that the establishment of a University and the appointment of a special Educational Officer at Dacca will lead to a partition of the Bengali language, for it was such a partition which the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam was trying to carry out during the last few years. And as a partition of the Bengali language is sure to stem the progress of the Bengali people, the new scheme should be opposed by all literary men in the country.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 12th, 1912.

29. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 12th April, in referring to the incidents leading to the suspension of Professor Santosh Chatterjee of Rajshahi College, thinks that a great deal of row was made over a trifling incident. The Deputy Superintendent of Police should have accepted Santosh Babu's apology. As it is, however, there is not much to be surprised at in all this. For the police are a body given to abusing their powers all over the world. A few years ago, Professor Ray Lankester was made out to have been drunk and disorderly in the streets of London, because he remonstrated with two policemen who were molesting a girl. All the same, things are improving, and the police, even in India, may be expected to be guilty of such abuse of power more and more rarely in future.

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 5th, 1912.

30. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymmansingh] of the 5th March, referring to the case of Jitendra Chakravarti, who was refused admission into Government aided schools for having once studied at a "National School," says:—

In Western Bengal, no such disability is imposed on "National School" students. It is this difference of policy in the two provinces which makes people dread the idea of a separate University in Eastern Bengal.

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April has an article on the Subordinate Educational Service which may be thus summarised:—

Promotion in the service is now so slow that one may not expect to attain to the Rs. 100 grade, until after at least 20 year's service. After the reorganization of 1905, officers in Eastern Bengal have been promoted at least once and some even twice, but in West Bengal, some are yet awaiting a single promotion even. If a man cannot rise from one grade to another even in 6 years, he will take 50 years to rise from the last to the first grade, although 30 years is the normal length of service allowed. This slow rate of promotion is calculated to discourage recruitment of competent officers. Furthermore, the existing staff will be too despondent to do their teaching work properly. The following table will explain why things are in such a woeful pass: (the Service List for April last is our authority):—

Class and Pay.	Number of officers.	Number of vacancies.	Number of officers not promoted since 1905.
I. (Rs. 250) ...	18	10	2+1*
II. (" 200) ...	32	5	12
III. (" 150) ...	49	12	18+1
IV. (" 125) ...	68	10	19+3
V. (" 100) ...	138	66	21+5
VI. (" 75) ...	148	48	29+4
VII. (" 60) ...	168	77	24+2
VIII. (" 50) ...	375	39
Total ...	996	223	164+17=181

* Not promoted from a still earlier date.

This table gives a good idea of the predicament of the members of the service.

(1) Posts in the classes above class V are so few, that a rapid flow of promotion is impossible. Many people thus never rise above the Rs. 100 grade. This difficulty of promotion is accentuated by the fact that new men and outsiders are often pitchforked into this and the higher grades. The number of posts in these superior grades requires, thus, badly to be increased.

(2) Vacancies should not be left unfilled for so long as now. Besides retarding promotion, it is straining the energies of the teachers, who have thus additional work thrown upon them. In fact, the complaint is frequently heard from teachers that they cannot pay adequate attention to all their students.

(3) The existence of these vacancies affords a temptation to bring in outsiders over the heads of qualified men in the lower grades. Last year a teacher of Bengali was thus appointed to class IV over M.A.'s and B.A.'s in the lower grades.

(4) For some time past, additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools, drawing Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 have been given special promotion to class VI (Rs. 75) over the heads of teachers in the two former grades. And it is said these Deputy Inspectors are to be given still further special promotion. This would be most unjust to the teachers.

(5) It was stated in Council last winter, that of the 223 vacancies shown in the above table, 80 were to be reserved for Sub-Inspectors. This leaves 143 vacancies for teachers and clerks. And yet it has also been said in Council that 47 vacancies only were available for teachers and clerks. This is inexplicable. Let Government state how many posts it wants to leave unfilled and why.

(6) The vacancies in classes I to IV number 37. Of these, only 12 or thereabouts have been filled up so far. What is going to be done with the remaining 25 posts or so?

(7) Let special promotion be awarded to B. T.'s and the holders of like qualifications. The necessity of such qualified teachers is often insisted on by Government and yet they are superseded by Additional Deputy Inspectors and such like.

Let Government improve this service, on which depends the welfare of the rising generation of the country.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
Mar. 11th, 1912.

32. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 11th March complains that Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is ruling the schools under him with an iron hand. He has ordered that the school-fees in the Dacca Zilla School should be raised from April. He rusticates students for slight offences. He has demanded explanation from school authorities for admitting students after February. Large numbers of students have not found admission, and are wasting their valuable time in their village homes. A consternation has seized all people in the Division for all this. Can the fees in a school be lawfully enhanced in the middle of a session? Does not such an enhancement amount to the violation of a contract?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 12th, 1912.

33. Government has ruled, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April, that none who is not a member of the Indian Education Service, should be appointed as a Divisional Inspector of Schools. Under this rule, a number of Englishmen, fresh from Home, have been appointed Divisional Inspectors of Schools. How these gentlemen are inspecting schools in the mufassal is easily imaginable. Recently one of them went to a village to inspect a *muktab*, but there was none there who could understand his words, neither did he understand what the villagers said. Indian officers in the Education Service are perfectly competent to hold these posts and discharge the duties appertaining to them, with greater ease and ability. Moreover, the rule referred to above has been violated in the case of Mr. Stark, who has been appointed Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division. If it was necessary to appoint an officer outside the Indian Service to the post, there was Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim who was in a higher grade than Mr. Stark and had worked with ability for many years as Inspector of the Division.

MUHAMMADI,
April 12th, 1912.

34. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April considers the interests of the Calcutta Madrasah to be in danger in the hands of a few mean-minded and arrogant teachers, who are gradually becoming more emboldened in their evil practices, by the indifference of the Director of Public Instruction and the love of flattery and feeling of delicacy on the part of the Principal of the Institution. The higher authorities also are charged with indifference in the matter. The result is that question papers for annual and final examinations are being sold for ten rupees each, and finding their way to the offices of Musalman newspapers. The protest of these papers in the matter are proving useless. But the authorities should bear in mind that the subject will receive the attention of the Musalman Educational Conference and the Moslem League and will, if necessary, be also brought before the Civil Court.

For some weeks past, continues the writer, we have been saying that the examination papers on Arabic for the final and other higher examinations, reached the hands of students. On reading the first issue of the paper in which this subject was broached, Samsul-Ulama Maulvi Ahmed sent a teacher to us to discuss it. But we were unable to meet him thus unofficially. We also received an invitation from the Principal of the Madrasah to see him with the question papers in our hand. This also we refused to do. We requested him in reply to his letter that he should call us and a few other respectable men and in their presence compare the question papers in our hand with all the question papers prepared in the institution for this year's examinations. We also wrote to him saying that we were ready to answer any question asked by him if he would write to us in his official capacity as Principal of the Institution and Registrar of the Madrasah system in Bengal. We are unable to allow this matter to be hushed up unofficially. We have received lots of question papers and have even bought many. The eagle eyes of our correspondents have also discovered that for a few days past Maulvi Chhayadad Hossain, Maulvi Mir Mohammad, Maulvi Rasid and Maulvi Eshaq have been secretly changing

the papers at home. Everything will come out if these Maulvis are examined on oath on the subject.

35. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes:—

A Jagannath College incident.

Eastern Bengal has been saved. It is heart-rending to imagine what would have been its predicament had it remained under a separate rule much longer. The system of rule established there led officers to imagine that they could do anything without let or hindrance. This spirit of arrogance and tyranny penetrated the Education Department also.

Since the Partition, the Government of Eastern Bengal has been trying to bring under its control all the independent Colleges in the province, and it has succeeded. The Jagannath College, Dacca, has thus passed under Government control. We have been sorry to receive a letter from Dacca regarding this College, the substance of which we give below:—

A servant of the Hostel attached to this College was, in the month of March last, guilty of using grossly impertinent language to one of the students. Immediately after committing this act of impertinence, he went over to the Superintendent of the Hostel (a Professor of the College) and accused the boy. The Superintendent thereupon reprimanded the boy severely in the presence of the servants. All the students in the Boarding House felt humiliated at this and demanded that the appointment and dismissal of servants and cooks should thenceforth rest with the supervisors of the Hostel, i.e., selected students having the charge of looking after the messing arrangements. This was not conceded and the students in consequence went without a meal one day. The *Herald* published this story and this incensed the College Principal. Without hearing what the boys had to say, he rusticated the supervisor for the month in question (Babu Chandra Kumar, of the 3rd year class), who had acted as spokesman for his fellow-students. He also rusticated three other boys on suspicion. In taking these steps he is said to have consulted Mr. Bonham Carter, Divisional Commissioner, and member of the College Committee. No other member of that body was consulted. It is impossible to say what mischief will be done by founding a University in this atmosphere.

36. Referring to the annual offer of hundred rupees' reward by the Punjab Government to the writer of a useful book in Gurmukhi, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of

Reward to authors.

the 15th April asks: Is it not possible for the Hindi authors to obtain such rewards?

SANJIVANI,
April 11th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 15th, 1912.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

37. In according a hearty welcome to Sir Charles Bayley, the *Bihar*

Sanitary Improvement—the crying need of Bihar.

Bandhu [Bankipore] points out that both the Hindu and Musalman communities in Bihar are equally backward in education and, therefore, deserving of

equal attention when any measures are devised for their benefit. It also points out that sanitary improvement is the crying need of Bihar and, therefore, should receive the first attention.

38. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 3rd April, in the course of an article

Sanitation of the Jessore District.

on the subject of the sanitary condition of the Jessore district, urges the necessity of improving and increasing the sources of its water-supply, as

also of cutting the jungle with which it is overgrown. The authorities have more than once been prayed to improve the sanitation of the district by carrying out these suggestion but to no effect. The attention of the present Government is drawn to the matter with the hope that the right of self-government will be extended to villages in the district, and Union Committees comprising 4 of 5 villages each will be formed to deal with the question of sanitation.

39. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th April is glad to see

Compulsory vaccination.

even the *Statesmen* advocating reversal of the law regarding compulsory vaccination since the

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 13th, 1912.

KALYANI,
April 3rd, 1912.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA,
April 13th, 1912.

compulsion theory has been repudiated in England, and the efficacy of the vaccination has been declared doubtful.

The paper quotes the case of Jethanand of Multan sent to jail for refusing to have his children vaccinated on grounds of conscience, as an instance of hardship resulting from compulsion.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

40. A correspondent named Nepal Chandra Dutta of Calcutta, writes in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April to say that, on the eve of last Good Friday there gathered

A railway complaint.

a large crowd in the Sealdah Railway station booked for the Khulna train. But the train standing at the platform was too small to hold even a small fraction of the gathering. The Assistant Station Master was requested to attach a few wagons to it, but to no effect. There was in the train a broken inter class carriage, into which passengers, unaware of its condition, entered but they were very roughly made to leave it. Afterwards, on seeing this carriage two respectable young men entered into it. Then the railway men near by caught hold of them most roughly without any previous notice, and shouldered them out of it. A large crowd of men, women and children, were left behind, although the train was packed with at least double the number of passengers it could lawfully carry. It should be mentioned here that in spite of the inability of the train to carry all the passengers, tickets were sold to the last moment. Most of the people left behind could not get back the price of their tickets. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

(h)—*General.*

PURULIA DARPAN,
April 8th, 1912.

41. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 8th April is unable to make out the utility of including Manbhum in Behar, and is grieved that the tears of a whole district have failed to move the authorities to pity. What will now be the second language of the district, Hindi, Arabic, or Tirhutti?

The inclusion of Manbhum in Behar.

SANJIVANI,
April 11th, 1912.

42. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April points out that the district of Manbhum was formerly part of the Midnapore district, and suggests that the district should be broken up thus: the coal mines area should be amalgamated with the Asansol subdivision, the central parts should be annexed to Bankura, and the southern part together with Dhalbhum and part of Midnapore, formed into a new district with Kalimati as head-quarters.

Manbhum—suggested division of the district.

NIHAR,
April 16th, 1912.

43. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th April has the following in an article under the heading "Provincial boundaries—"

"Provincial boundaries."

The district of Balasore has been included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. No change has been made in the old boundaries of that district, but unless some modification is made in this direction, much inconvenience will be the result.

There never was any natural boundary between Midnapore and Balasore; but so long as both the districts remained under the same Government this circumstance did not count for much. The Orissa Coast Canal as well as the Hijli Tidal Canal used to serve as a sort of boundary line between the two districts, just for facilitating the business of the Public Works Department. Now, however, Midnapore and Balasore belong to two different Governments, and the portion of the Orissa Coast Canal, which lies within the district of Midnapore, and the High Tidal Canal, have been placed within the Coasye subdivision. The entire area of these canals used previously to be under the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer of Balasore, and the present division placing them under two officers will, we are afraid, lead to much serious public inconvenience. The northern portion of the Orissa Coast Canal extends from the lock-gate and toll-station at Dandaparulia, situated on the right bank of the river Bagda in Midnapore, right up to the lock-gate and toll-station at

Bhograi, which lies on the left bank of the river Subarnarekha in Balasore. The Bagda is a tidal river, and so it is not possible to supply the canal with water from it, for then it (the canal) will soon be silted up with the mud which finds its way into the water of the Bagda during full tides. This, however, is not the case with the Subarnarekha, which is a non-tidal river and whose water is clear. Hence it is from this river that the canal gets its supply of water. Now, since the Bhograi lock-gate is within the district of Balasore and, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the province of Bihar and Orissa, any complaint regarding the failure of the supply of water in the portion of the canal which lies within Midnapore, is bound to lead to a good deal of correspondence between the Governments of Bengal and Behar. And that means the loss of no inconsiderable amount of time. The result will be that, if any insufficiency of the supply of water happens to threaten the local paddy crops, the mischief would be complete before this unavoidable correspondence between the two Governments results in the necessary supply of water through the Bhograi lock-gate. Similarly if, as is not unfrequently the case, the paddy fields happen to be flooded by water during a heavy rainy season, it will not be possible to get rid of the water through the Bhograi lock-gate very easily. And since the lock-gate at Dandaparulia can never by itself furnish an outlet large enough for draining out the flood water, the crops are sure to be destroyed, and with them perhaps many a house of the local raiyats. All this will lead to famine and the consequent loss of Government revenue.

Then again, it can never be possible for the Bihar Government to keep the Bhuya Bund, situated on the left bank of the Subarnarekha, in a condition fit enough for the requirements of Midnapore, the safety of a large tract of which depends upon this embankment.

We would, therefore, suggest that the Bhuya Bund and the portion of the Orissa Coast Canal, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer of Balasore, should be placed within the Cossye subdivision. This would necessitate the acceptance of the Subarnarekha as the boundary line between Midnapore and Balasore, instead of an imaginary line, as at present.

44. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th April says that the inclusion of

The territorial redistribution. Bengali-speaking places in Behar and Assam has caused great dissatisfaction among the Bengalis,

which is sure to burst sooner or later into violent agitation. The Royal mandate of reuniting Bengal is being carried out in a senseless way, regardless of considerations of language, dress, usages and customs. This is due to the ignorance of the alien rulers about the condition of the country. It has been wrong to separate Rangpur, Goalpara and Sylhet from Bengal. Of course, without Sylhet Assam becomes too small and insignificant to have a separate Government. But considering that the Assamese are akin to the Bengalis in language, dress and manners, there can be no harm in including the whole of Assam in Bengal. The inclusion of Manbhum, part of the Sonthal Parganas and part of Purnea in Bihar will cause great inconvenience to their Bengali-speaking inhabitants. They will be obliged to adopt Behari as their mother-language. Excepting that they have a different alphabet, the Uriyas are akin to the Bengalis almost in every respect, but they have absolutely no affinity with the Beharis or the people of Chota Nagpur. Similarly, the people of the Northern Circars have nothing in common with those of Madras, but are wholly akin to the Uriyas. In this state of things, it is unjust to transfer Orissa to Bihar, and the Northern Circars to Madras. They should either be included in Bengal or formed into a separate Government. To compensate for the loss thus caused to Bihar the Central Provinces may be added to it.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes thus in favour of including the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal—

The Sonthal Parganas and Bengal. In four of the five sub-divisions of the Sonthal Parganas Bengali is the prevailing language, and they were formerly included in the Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda districts. The court language, too, is Bengali and Bengali is the language used in the two subdivisional schools. There are 900 schools of all grades in this district; 140 of them are in Dumka and in 12 only of these is Hindi studied. One hundred-twenty schools exist in Deoghur, and all teach Bengali save only 12. The 100 institutions in Jamtara

SAMAY,
April 12th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
April 11th, 1912.

all teach Bengali, the same is the case with the 140 schools in Pakur. Rajmelial has 110 schools, of which 8 teach Hindi and all the rest Bengali. But in Godda, of the 125 schools, 6 only teach Bengali and all the rest Hindi.

The Sonthals all read Bengali and use Bengali as their *lingua franca*. And it is to Bengal that they come for employment. It is said that recent census figures indicate a large Hindi-speaking population in this district, as against a small Bengali-speaking minority. There must be some mystery about this. For, in 1901, the figures of the two peoples were about the same.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 12th, 1912.

46. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 12th April thinks that something should be promptly done to protect honest traders against being defrauded by bogus Value-payable Parcel orders from fraudulent would-be purchasers. As it is, purchasers are protected against dishonest traders who send, per Value-payable Parcel, articles of less than the face-value. But there is no protection for honest traders. This irregularity should cease at once.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
April 10th, 1912.

47. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 10th April welcomes Lord Carmichael. Lord Carmichael to the *gadi* of Bengal, and prays to God that under him the country may recover from the injuries and troubles which have fallen on it since the hated Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon. May the efforts, which His Excellency has promised to make towards creating good-feeling between Whitemen and Natives, be crowned with success. May the Bengalis enjoy all the rights of a British subject. Educated Bengalis give place to no people on earth in culture and enlightenment, and they are undoubtedly the teachers of all India in intellectual progress.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
April 12th, 1912.

48. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes:—
We never heard before such fine words from a Governor's lips as fell lately from Lord Carmichael. There can be no doubt the country will now progress under a most dutiful ruler. His Excellency's references to Malaria are most hopeful, and we may expect practical good to ensue now.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
April 8th, 1912.

49. In welcoming Lord Carmichael the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 8th April writes that, though the Partition has been modified, influences adverse to the growth of national life among Bengalis are still at work, which the Bengalis themselves must get over. These are (1) the removal of the Capital and (2) the creation of a new educational centre at Dacca, crippling the influence of Calcutta on the public life of Eastern Bengal. Let Lord Carmichael assist the Bengalis in this endeavour. Let him remove all causes of dissension among Bengalis, develop their national life, and facilitate the grant of "Provincial autonomy" foreshadowed in Lord Hardinge's now famous Despatch.

BANGAVASI,
April 12th, 1912.

50. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April is most cordial in its praise of Lord Carmichael for his having promised to devote attention to the question of malaria prevention in Bengal, and very severe on the various public bodies, which lately waited on His Excellency, for not having mentioned the subject in their addresses. His Excellency's replies were really straightforward to a degree never before seen. And his assurance that he will be accessible always to all, is most reassuring. Now is afforded an opportunity to the so-called leaders of the country for solid, real work for their countrymen.

MUHAMMADI,
April 12th, 1912.

51. Referring to Lord Carmichael's reply to the address presented to him by the Moslem League, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes as follows:—

The Governor's reply to the Moslem League's address. The Musalman Community no longer hankers for meaningless, high-sounding expressions of sympathy from their rulers, nor does it want to press on the authorities any impossible demands; for experience has taught it the utter uselessness of sweet words and impossible demands. Lord Carmichael's unostentatious simple words have, therefore, greatly satisfied it.

His Excellency has truly said that he is not here to support the interests of any particular community, for a ruler who is so weak-minded as to show partiality towards any one community is unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and it is highly improbable that he should ever do any good to any

community. We do not request His Excellency to injure the interest of any community for the sake of the Musalmans. What we seek under his protection is that he should give back to the Musalmans, not on the score of their being Musalmans but in consideration of their being subjects of the British sovereign, their just rights and privileges of which they have been unjustly deprived by their fellow-countrymen and the Government. It is not so much their peculiar national distress as the handicaps thus put on them by their neighbours, which have stemmed the tide of education and progress among them. And yet they are proclaimed from house-tops to be "a favoured community," "the favourite wife"!

52. His Excellency Lord Carmichael's speech in the Durbar held in the Government House has inspired the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th April with hopes, specially the promise of consulting peoples' representatives and impartially considering questions relating to the different communities. Occasion is, however, taken to rebuke the institutions presenting addresses not one of which mentioned the grievances of the people which required attention such as malaria, etc.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 15th, 1912.

53. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th April dwells appreciatively on those passages in Lord Carmichael's recent addresses to the deputations that waited on him at Government House, in which His Excellency spoke of consulting public opinion and of the necessity of paying equal regard to the interests of all classes of the population, and asks what ruler ever before spoke words like these? So long the idea was that officials could not be in the wrong, and if they were, it was not the business of the Bengali public to point it out to them. May His Excellency carry out the policy he has foreshadowed and win popular approbation.

SANJIVANI,
April 11th 1912.

54. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th April thinks Lord Carmichael's reply to the Calcutta Municipal address, most straightforward and captivating. The day of his assumption of office will always be memorable in the history of the country. His Excellency has held out hopes of seeking the help of the Bengalis in the work of governing their country.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 9th, 1912.

55. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April is immensely satisfied with Lord Carmichael's speech in reply to the Calcutta Corporation's address, and the declaration of policy made by His Excellency therein. In the opinion of the writer, the experience of Indian matters gained by His Excellency in Madras, seems to be sufficient to make him eminently fit for governing Bengal, for, as a matter of fact, conditions are essentially the same in all parts of India. The crying needs everywhere are sanitation, prevention of epidemics, education and advancement of arts and industries. His Excellency has found out these wants of the country and has consequently promised to direct his best efforts towards their removal. Want of wholesome drinking water and good drainage in the mufassal is the main cause of unhealthiness in Bengal. If His Excellency can remove these wants, all Bengalis will heartily bless him.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

Deterioration of arts and industries is the main cause of the Bengali's poverty. Now-a-days many Bengali youths are receiving education in them in foreign countries, but for want of capital they can do nothing. Government ought to help them in this difficulty.

Lastly, if His Excellency can make the Anglo-Indian community in Bengal give up their narrow and selfish policy in their dealings with the Bengalis, he will do a signal service to the country and the Government.

In all his noble endeavours, His Excellency will undoubtedly receive the hearty co-operation of all Bengalis.

56. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 5th March strongly protests against Jamalpur or Tangail being selected as the head-quarters of the new district. If Mymensingh is partitioned, it will greatly inconvenience the people; Jamalpur is further from most parts of Tangail than Mymensingh town. Rather let there be two head-quarters offices at Mymensingh town side by side. What

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 5th, 1912.

Tangail needs most is improvement of communications. And difficulty of communication will increase if the head-quarters are removed from Mymensingh to Jamalpur. Let Government consult public opinion on this subject and then take action.

HITVARTA,
April 14th, 1912.

57. Referring to the opinion of Dr. Turner, expressed at a meeting of the Medical Conference in Bombay, that the diseases of the lungs which are on the increase in this country, are partly due to growing intemperance, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th April says that no amount of sanitary measures would be able to combat the evil, so long as the Government does not change its Excise policy, under which liquor shops have been made accessible even in villages which have no shop for the sale of such necessities of life as salt and oil.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 14th, 1912.

Excise Duty on Indian manufacture.

58. What reply can Government give to the arguments of Mr. Silver, the President of the Cawnpur Industrial Conference, asks the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th April, seeing how he has disposed of the objection of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark regarding the abolition of the excise duty on cloth manufactured in India.

BASUMATI,
April 13th, 1912.

The salaries of the superior *amlas* in Bengal.

59. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th April points out that the Salaries Commission, in abolishing a time-scale of pay for the superior *amla* and substituting a fixed pay, respected vested interests. Thus, a man drawing Rs. 130 under a time-scale of pay was to be allowed to draw it, though the fixed pay of his post was to be, say, Rs. 125. But the Accountant-General last month has demanded of all such *amlas* a refund of such excess amounts already drawn. This is a great hardship and Government ought to reconsider the matter.

BASUMATI,
April 13th, 1912.

Protest against the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th April, protests against the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The money spent in this connection may be spent to better advantage in digging tanks and providing drainage. What is the good of having a Sanitary Commissioner to propose schemes and projects of sanitation which cannot be executed for want of funds?

HINDUSTHAN,
April 12th, 1912.

Crime and Arms Act.

61. In view of the enormous increase in the number of dacoities in Bengal, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 12th April appeals to Government not to doubt the loyalty of the entire Indian population. Without abolishing the Arms Act, Government may yet allow many more villagers than now to possess fire-arms, so that they can be better prepared to fight dacoits—a class of criminals who are now doing more mischief than at any previous period of British rule. What is wanted is, that, as in the Punjab, in each village in Bengal, where dacoities are rife, there should be a few selected villagers allowed to possess fire-arms, the strictness of the Arms Act licenses should be relaxed, so that a gun belonging to one may be used by another when a dacoity or an attack from wild beasts is apprehended. Let the police be strengthened simultaneously, but let some villagers also possess fire-arms. Until this is done, this form of crime will not decrease. Indeed, the arming of selected local men with fire-arms will obviate fears of rebellion and sedition also.

BASUMATI,
April 13th, 1912.

The Panchayat system.

62. In discussing the question of a resuscitation of the panchayat system the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th April writes to say that, as a rule, panchayets now are a class of self-seeking, unscrupulous men. To prevent abuse of power in future by them, there should be a rule disqualifying for the office zemindars, their *amla*, petty quacks, touts, usurers and the like. This will give the more honest men of the village a chance. Thus purged, panchayets may be granted powers to hold local inquiries under orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts, and, if necessary, to state the results of those inquiries on oath in court as evidence. They should be given some mark of honour to compensate them for the trouble of these public duties.

63. Referring to the revival of panchayats in Gaya through the efforts of Babu Aditya Prasad Singh, and the memorial submitted by the Gaya Panchayat Sabha and the agriculturists to Lord Hardinge, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th April notes the sympathy of the local Magistrate and Sessions Judge in the matter, but regrets Government has not given, so far, the help expected of it, and which if given would do great good to the country. The prayers of the memorialists are all reasonable and worthy of being given effect to. The representatives of the agricultural classes in the Provincial and Imperial Councils would enable the Government to know the wants of those classes which will then receive due consideration.

DAILEY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 13th, 1913.

64. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] criticises the memorial submitted by the village Panchayat of Gaya, and says that Babu Aditya Prasad Singh has not done well in finding fault with the legal professional classes who are elected members for the Legislative Council, alleging that they do not present the case of the cultivating classes in the Council.

BIHAR BANDHU,
April 13th, 1913.

65. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th April, recommends that the Panchayats, which the United Provinces Government has decided upon to establish in some villages of the province, with some funds at their disposal to apply to the village sanitation, should also be empowered to give help to peasants in agricultural affairs and to try petty cases.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 15th, 1913.

66. In response to a request made by the Secretary to the Editor's Association, Allahabad, to appeal to Government to give a place to the Nagri character on new coins, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th April observes that it is now too late for such an appeal, and that from the fact that the Government could not see its way to give attention to the above prayer of the Hindus, even when minting fresh coins to satisfy the Muhammadans who suspected the representation of elephant on the coins to be that of a bear, the well-wishers of Hindi can arrive at the conclusion that they should rely on their own strength alone in their endeavours for the spread of Hindi.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 15th 1913.

67. The Trades Association of Calcutta, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th April, consists of 81 members, of whom only about 11 or 12 attend its meeting on an average, but it enjoys the privilege of sending 4 representatives to the Calcutta Corporation and one to Port Trust and the Legislative Council each. It should be remembered that, out of these 81 members some are also the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and thus have the right of electing members for the above institutions. So while a dozen members send up four members to the Calcutta Corporation, 8 lakhs of people of Calcutta have only 25 representatives on the Corporation. On the other hand, Government declined to allow the National Chamber of Commerce, consisting of big Marwari and Bengali traders, to send a representative to the Bengal Legislative Council, on the ground that the Chamber was not a representative body. This is very unfair, and it is hoped that the present Government of Bengal, which is now entirely remodelled, will try to remove the anomaly. Distinction of this sort between Black and White is not good, and it is not fair that the Trades Association should be allowed to send four representatives to the Calcutta Corporation.

HITAVARTA,
April 14th, 1913.

III.—LEGISLATION.

68. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th April is glad to see Lord Hardinge withholding his assent to the Act noted in the margin, for it was passed by the Bengal Council in haste and it is but right that the Government of Bihar, which will have to see to its working, should have an opportunity to consider it.

HITAVARTA
April 14th, 1913.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BASUMATI.
April 13th, 1912.

69. Referring to the case of three Kashmir Moslems, Hayat Ali and others, in which the Government of India is said to have ordered the acquittal of the accused, though they were convicted by all the Kashmir Courts and by the Maharaja himself, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th April writes that the incident has created great indignation and grief in the State. Kashmir has hitherto enjoyed full judicial authority, without interference from the Supreme Government. It is undeniable that that right is now impaired. Let the Foreign Office disclose what special reasons it has for deviating from the ordinary course in this case—a deviation which may create alarm among other Princes.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SANJIVANI.
April 13th, 1912.

70. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th April invites attention of the authorities to the damage that is being done to mango, lichi and tamarind trees by a kind of silk-worm during the last few weeks. The trouble is serious in Dacca and parts of Barisal. The prospect is dark for the mango crops. Government should take action at once.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVADI.
April 13th, 1912.

71. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes as follows:—
The *Times* on the Dacca Conspiracy Case. of the hearing of the Dacca Conspiracy case, and the difference between the judgments of the Sessions Court and the High Court on it, and has urged the necessity of instituting an enquiry into the whole judicial system in India. It seems, from the writer's mode of dealing with the subject, that he does not know the circumstances relating to the Dacca case. In order to secure the conviction of the accused persons, Government called 300 witnesses and filed 1,700 exhibits. Is it strange that the hearing of such a case should occupy 73 days? If any one is to blame for the length of the trial it is surely the Government. The fact is that the writer in the *Times* is angry at the difference between the findings of the lower and the appellate court. But such differences are inevitable, so long as there will be appellate courts.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.
April 5th, 1912.

72. The *Education Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 5th April in referring to the Dacca conspiracy case remarks:—
The Dacca Conspiracy Case. It is certainly most lamentable that so many sons of respectable families should be punished like this. Educated youths who, under some misguided impulse, commit political crimes naturally attract public sympathy. We ought to try to induce Government to show clemency to these youths as it did to the Khulna accused.

Writing in its subsequent issue, dated the 12th April, the editor of the paper apologises for having allowed the above remarks to creep in through inadvertence. Conspiring against the State is in his view a heinous sin and the source of immense mischief, and those who are guilty of it deserve no public sympathy. Why should not we make good use of the peace we enjoy under the British regime to improve ourselves morally, spiritually, and materially?

BARISAL HITAIISHI.
Apr. 8th, 1912.

73. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 8th April writes to say that Mr. Montagu's recent speech as President of the Cambridge Liberal Club, shows the genuineness of his liberalism. It also shows how the old wall of Conservatism and prejudice are being battered down by Liberal attacks. The change in English public opinion regarding the Government of India, which change has been hastened by the late Royal visit, is reflected in this speech.

74. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April is glad to hear that Mr. Montagu is coming out to India to study Indian questions on the spot. It is a happy sign that the authorities at Home have at last realized the necessity of not depending on despatches only for governing India.

HITAVADI,
April 12th, 1912.

Mr. Montagu's rumoured visit to India.

75. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April protests against the statement made by Mr. Rasul in his address as President of the Chittagong Provincial Conference, to the effect that his view regarding the Dacca University scheme and the system of special representation in Legislative Councils is the view held by the majority of Muslims in the country and by the members of the Moslem League. Mr. Rasul is opposed to the Dacca University Scheme and dislikes the system of special representation. The writer wonders how in the face of the fact that the Muslim community has for the last few years been fighting hard for special representation, he could parade his view on the subject as the view of this community.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Apr. 12th, 1912.

76. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 5th March is surprised at the venomous tone of the Nawab of Dacca's address to the Moslem League at Calcutta. His Majesty and the Viceroy both have been actively trying to promote concord between the different sections of the Indian population. And yet here is the Nawab disclosing a spirit of hatred to Hindus, which is most disappointing. We can understand the Nawab's grief and sense of personal rancour, but why did the other Moslem leaders of the gathering sit silently acquiescent?

CHARU MIHIR,
Mar. 5th, 1912.

The Nawab of Dacca's speech to the Moslem League.

The Nawab has publicly called Hindus the enemies of Muslims. But in what have the Hindus played the part of enemies to Muslims. His suggestion is that the Hindus agitated against the Partition from motives of jealousy and spite, because the new province gave a fillip to Moslem progress, and did away with their own unjust influence in Eastern Bengal. This is a selfish and stupid idea. The fact is the Nawab hates Hindus, because the Partition of Bengal, if it did nothing else, at least did aggrandise the Nawab personally, i.e., added to his personal power and influence. The Dacca officials were all well-disposed towards him. Truly or falsely, many people saw his underhand influence in many official acts. So the modification of the Partition of Bengal, if it has done nothing else, may at any rate injure the Nawab's own personal influence. And the Nawab has not spared Government either in his venomous attacks. And yet he owes to Government a debt which is incalculable. It is the height of impudence for him now to say that Government had done all sorts of bad things, such as yielding to seditious clamour, etc. Fortunately, the Government is not weak enough to be frightened by these unrestrained and furious declarations of the Nawab. The joke is that he has not hesitated to dub others as seditious.

77. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

NAYAK,
April 10th, 1912.

Old Dadabhai Naoroji has popularised the word *swaraj* in Bengal. Extremists at first made a great deal of row over this word *swaraj*. That is why in the regime of that over-wise ruler Sir Edward Baker, the term *swaraj* came to be another word for sedition. In his despatch undoing the Partition, Lord Hardinge has held forth to the gaze of Bengalis the shadow of *swaraj*. Mr. Rasul and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, at the recent sitting of the Chittagong Provincial Conference, grasped at this shadow. The *Statesman* and the *Englishman* apprehend danger, and the beginning of a new political agitation from this.

The over-wise Sir Edward Baker stated that it was the *Nayak* and the *Hitavadi* which were the seditious papers. This statement was published officially during Sir William Duke's term of office. Our friend and well-wisher the *Bengalee* published this statement in its columns. If to speak out the truth is to be an extremist, if to speak straightforwardly is to incur the hatred of Lieutenant-Governors like Baker then, we are extremists. But we neither belong to the party of the so-called loyalist Surendranath, nor are we disciples of the so-called seditious Tilak. We are followers of Indranath and devoted to Hinduism. We are opposed to political discussion as carried on by the

Babus, as also to the schemes of social reform of these men of words. If not to follow men who know nothing of the country, its society, its religion, and its manners, who cannot eat except with forks and spoons, whose meals are never full unless they eat beef or fowl, who propose schemes of social reform, and of the country's salvation in the English language—if not to follow these men is to incur the ill-will of rulers like Sir Edward Baker, better so: we would not change our opinions for that, or be afraid to speak the truth.

We do not understand what Provincial Autonomy or Colonial Self-Government means. We have not yet been able to understand what kind of thing Provincial Autonomy is. We know we are conquered subjects of the English. Nobody has yet been able to explain to us what sort of thing Provincial Auto-

* A kind of ball-shaped sweetmeat, largely used by up-country Hindus. The expression Delhi laddo means almost what Dead Sea apple means in English.

nomy will be for us. A wise Englishman has compared it to the Delhi laddo.* Surendranath and Mr. Rasul have taken this laddo in their hands. Colonial Self-Government, too, is a similar laddo.

The colonies are inhabited by kinsfolk of the English people. How can we, conquered subjects, ever get rights which they now possess or may possess afterwards? No one has yet been able to answer this question to our satisfaction. So we have definitely decided to look on Colonial Self-Government also as a Delhi laddo. We have already said that if this Delhi laddo is held forth as a bait to start another new political agitation in the country, the consequences will be most injurious. The experience of the troubles during the past few years, and the fact of our having shared the consequences of these troubles personally, have taught us what amount of moral courage is possessed by each one of our so-called leaders. Naturally, therefore, the prospect of fresh troubles alarms us. We are not prepared to see another batch of little innocents slaughtered. We are not hard-hearted enough to facilitate the way for the transportation across the seas of a fresh batch of lovely youths. That is why we feel constrained to protest, at the outset, against this new *swaraj* agitation of the Babus. We give this warning at the beginning of the agitation, because we know and understand what leads to what, and how and from what source the current of madness sets in.

We do not call that *swaraj* which you call by that name. The present writer of the *Nayak* has already described in the columns of the *Sandhya*, the *Hitavadi* and the *Nayak*, on many occasions, in many ways, what that thing is in our view. If the Government Translator, Sastri Mahasaya, has not translated it and brought it to the notice of Government, we are not responsible. We know that all of our words, observations and views are not accurately translated and placed before Government, and this has brought trouble on us on many occasions. If the ruler of the country continues to see things through the eyes of others, somebody or other is always bound to get into trouble. So it does not much matter if it is ourselves who suffer in this instance. But the effect of it all is to add to the public discontent. Any way, let us now state again briefly what our idea of *swaraj* is. Government and the English nation have granted us complete religious and social liberty. If only we can maintain that liberty we shall attain *swaraj*. If we are to preserve this liberty, we must create village homes, we must keep in-

* A place where the *rath* or the car used for the car-festival is kept.

† A place where the *Ras festival*, in commemoration of Krishna's play with the milk-maids, is held.

‡ Interpretations of sacred books for the instruction of the masses.

tact our *Bathtalas**, our *Rashmanchast*†, our village *chatvars* places where village people congregate for play and recreation, our temples dedicated to the god *Siva*, our *tois* and *chatuspathis*, our *sastrie* interpretations and *kathakatas*‡, our *jatras*, songs, and *kirtans*. We shall educate our boys in our own way, shall improve our arts and industries with our own effort, shall accept service under no one, shall not imitate anybody, shall not be dependant upon anybody for a bare sustenance; we shall remain content with our own civilization, our own society, our own religion, and our own village life. We shall continue paying, as usual, the Government taxes and obeying the laws, and stand aside at the sight of a *sahab* after salammimg him from a distance. We shall have nothing to do with politics and principles of Government. As the English preserve the peace of the country, we shall pray to God night and morning for their welfare. But we shall not become Vakils, Mukhtars, Barristers, Deputy Magistrates, Munsiffs, Judges, Clerks, Typists,

Accountants, Politicians, Editors, etc., and thereby be content to be the dependants on, and the helpers of Englishmen. I shall remain content with my own *sastras*, my own religion, my own society, and my own temporal and eternal interests. If I get a bare decent clothing, a scarf for my neck, a loin-cloth and a pair of wooden sandals, it will be enough for me. If I can manage to get a meal of rice, and fish and milk and ghee, I shall be satisfied; living on an humble meal of rice and vegetables, I shall lead a happy life in my village home and pass my days in thoughts of my eternal welfare. This is our view of *swaraj*. We must hug to our breasts the country and all that it stands for, its past glories, its shames, its prosperity, its virtues, vices, with a strong sense of their being in a special way an object of love, respect and solicitude, cherished through ages, to my forefathers, to the *rishis*, and to myself. It will not do to leave anything out, we must heartily and respectfully accept it all as our own. This is our *swaraj*. If this interpretation of *swaraj* constitutes extremism, then we are extremists. We are prepared to run the risk of being caught in the net of sedition for proclaiming victory to this idea of *swaraj*. We are not afraid to incur the ill-will of rulers like Sir Edward Baker by trying to popularise this ideal of *swaraj* among the Bengalis. This idea of *swaraj* we have been preaching for the past six years, and we have for this reason suffered oppression in various ways from the Babus and the Civilian body. In spite of that oppression we still survive, can still write articles which people are reading. How can we avoid talking on the subject? In our *swaraj* there is no imitation politics, no sensation-mongering, no attempt to hood-wink shahebs. Our *swaraj* is a great principle for preserving our existence, the means for preserving our caste and maintaining Hindu individuality. Adopt this principle of *swaraj*, if you want to live as a Hindu and not to anglicise the country, and to repay your debt to your ancestors. This is our earnest appeal to all thoughtful and reflecting people of Bengal.

78. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th April thinks that Govern-

Education and Self-Government.

ment have now at last recognized that as English education in India has instilled high aspirations among the people, those aspirations must be gratified by corresponding changes in the Government machinery. They have recognized that there can now be no turning back. This is a distinct step forward, and now we have seen the last of those men who deprecated an extension of educational facilities in the country for political reasons. With the King-Emperor's memorable speech to the Graduates of the Calcutta University, the country can now hopefully look forward to a rapid extension of education in the country and, as the natural consequence, to the grant of larger political rights. When, in the fulness of time, full Self-Government is granted, the bonds of loyalty of India to England will be firmly cemented, never to be broken.

79. After translating the main points of the Home Rule Bill as introduced in the House of Commons last week, and the debate which followed the Premier's speech, the

Home-rule for India.

Daily Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 14th April explains his object in doing it as being to show the mistake of those who think that the gift of Self-Government to India would be followed by anarchy and bloodshed, for it has no province like Ulster and no anti Home-rule man like Sir Edward Carson or Lord Londonderry. If India be given the Home-rule, similar to that proposed for Ireland, she will never forget the good England would do her. The aim and object of both the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League are identical. If, therefore, a Home Rule Bill be prepared with due regard to the interests of Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis, and other communities, no one will object to accept it. It will relieve England of a great anxiety and benefit India.

80. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 12th April asks the leaders of

"Provincial autonomy."

public opinion, who are making too great a fuss over "Provincial autonomy," not to be misled by a mere cry. The experience of the so-called non-official majorities in the Provincial Legislative Councils ought to have a sobering effect on them.

CHARU MIHIR.
April 9th, 1912.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 14th, 1912.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 12th, 1912.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
April 9th, 1912.

81. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th April has the following piece of poetry:—

The more afflictions befall brave men,
The stouter of heart they grow;
The lotus-feet of the Goddess Liberty
They wash with (their) boiling blood;
For the honour and prestige of the country
They sacrifice their everything;
They attain their desired object
And then they rest freed from all anxiety.

STAR OF INDIA,
April 12th, 1912.

82. Making the Barharwa riot the text of the article, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 12th April points out the mistake of those who labour under the idea of the possibility of concord and good feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans, when there is no unity among the Musalmans themselves.

National unity.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 12th, 1912.

83. The absence of representatives of several districts of the United Provinces and some of the prominent gentlemen like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, and others of that Province, from the Provincial Conference held at Cawnpore during the last Easter holidays, furnishes an opportunity to the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th April, to question the very existence of a leader in that province, and by application of certain tests to show why Mr. Tilak commanded such a great respect in his Presidency, and how Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is acknowledged as a leader in Bengal. The paper concludes the article by calling upon the so-called leaders to retire in favour of those who have the ambition to serve the public.

Wanted a leader in the United Provinces.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
April 16th, 1912.

84. Many people think that the *swadeshi* movement is a result of the Partition of Bengal which having been undone, the movement will now come to an end; but it is not right to think so, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th April. For, in the Punjab and among the Mahrattas use of *Swadeshi* articles has been prevailing since many years back, and at one time the *Sarvajanik Sabha* of Poona, when the late Mr. G. Ranade and Mr. G. K. Gokhale were its President and Secretary, respectively, passed a resolution advocating boycott of foreign piece-goods in protest of the excise duty imposed on cloth manufactured in India. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the Bengal Partition is the origin of *Swadeshi* movement though it has surely given it an impetus.

The *Swadeshi* movement.

The boycott of the Bengalis, adds the paper, was inaugurated not to back the *swadeshi* movement, but mainly with the object of forcing their grievance on the attention of the British Public. Subsequently, however, some clever people joined it with *swadeshi*, so that in case of Partition being undone it might not be necessary to give up the *swadeshi*-boycott movement, for boycott is essential to make the *swadeshi* effective.

The Bengali leaders themselves could not boycott the foreign articles of food such as salt and sugar, observes the paper, for eschewing which they preached so loudly appealing to the religious susceptibilities of the people, for the obvious reason that their *swadeshi*-boycott movement was based on political and not religious consideration while in the latter case alone the idea of purity would have been prominent.

DAILY
BHARAT MITRA,
April 9th, 1912.

85. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes:—

"Hindus and Muhammadans." When Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, visited Calcutta accompanying His Majesty the King-Emperor, he said to a Bengali leader that in future the policy of *divide and rule* will not be resorted to in the administration of India. Lord Hardinge also made a similar pronouncement at Dacca. The English have undisputed sovereignty over India. No nation is their rival in South Asia. Under the circumstances, it is not meet to continue the above policy inaugurated in the time of the East India Company. In those days correspondence was running between Tipu Sultan and Napoleon Bonaparte; Indian Chiefs, like Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Gaekwar, Scindhia, Holkar and Bhonsla,

were employing French military commanders; and the East India Company was not the undisputed ruler of this country. It was for these reasons, that Lord Wellesley adopted the said policy.

In the times of the Partition agitation in Bengal, the Hindu-Muhammadan faction in the Punjab, and the plague disturbances in the Bombay Presidency, the divide and rule policy had full swing. Lord Morley seeing the evil results of this policy advised its discontinuance, and Lord Crewe, following his advice, has taken steps in that direction.

Now we put this question. Will the decision in the case of Hayat Khan and the brilliant decision in the case of Nanki, help the cause of the conciliation policy? Lord Hardinge did what he thought to be proper. Sessions Judge, Mr. Rose, acquitted, as guided by his reason, the Muhammadans accused of having outraged Nanki. What was ordained has happened. Now, the Muhammadan papers of the Punjab, the *Afghan*, *Zamindar*, *Watan*, *Paisa Akhbar* and others are indulging in such writings as shock the hearts of the Hindus. The authorities say that the policy of *divide and rule* will now find no place in the administration; but as a result of the above-mentioned events, over and above the dividing policy, hostility between the Hindus and Muhammadans is growing intense. Attacks are being made in these Moslem journals on the Hindus, in such a way as makes one ashamed of reading them. The Hindus are of forbearing disposition no doubt; they have tolerated all sorts of things, and do, and will tolerate. But the authorities should consider as to how long the Hindus will forbear; for endurance too has a limit. The Muhammadans and the Hindus are both subjects of the English and both have equal rights. So, if the Hindus come to understand at every step that they are being neglected, while the Muhammadans are favoured by the Government, the mutual hostility (between the two communities will never cease. Many of our Hindu brethren ask if His Excellency the Viceroy would have interfered in the way he has done, had there been the Nizam in the place of the Maharaja of Kashmir and a Hindu instead of Hayet Khan. Although it is improper to entertain any such doubt, the people are constrained to do so, seeing the ways of Lord Hardinge. Continuance of such things is apt to give rise to a feeling of animosity (between the two communities).

There are some Muhammadans in the Punjab who are jubilant at the interference of Lord Hardinge and demonstrating triumph (lit. stroking their moustaches). Some Moslem journals have gone even so far as to write that, if a Muhammadan Sirdar abducts a low class Hindu woman, he commits no sin. Surely such writers have lost their head; but it must be said that Lord Hardinge has furnished them with good opportunity for writing so. Such opportunities are not infrequent; and then the Muhammadans have been given special (lit. independent?) political rights. Had the Government remained equally indifferent, ask the people, if the Muhammadans were attacked by Hindu journals in the same way as the Moslem journals are attacking the Hindus?

This is not the way to remove the discord between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The two communities can some day or other become united, if the Government sees them with equal eyes, unprejudiced and impartial. Every Muhammadan of India entertains the idea that a century and a half back the Muhammadans were the rulers of this country. If, in addition to this the English officials would show them excessive favour, their vanity will be greatly increased and it will act against the Hindus. In the Punjab, the Mahratta country, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces there are many Hindus who have not yet forgotten that the English have taken possession of India from the hands of the Hindus; and when they see that the English officials display greater affection for Muhammadans, their heart burns and they give vent to their anger against the Muhammadans. We cannot say whether or not the officials are aware of this.

We have to say, in conclusion, that if Lord Crewe is really anxious to bring about unity between the Hindus and Muhammadans, he should dispense with this *divide and rule* policy in the administration of the country, otherwise there is no chance of her salvation. To the English alone the Hindus look as their rulers. They do not receive any messages from Persia, Turkistan or Egypt; they have

no Shakh, Sayed, Pir or Payambar. Besides, in spite of whatsoever distortions be made in the census, the fact remains that 200 millions of the Indian population are Hindus. Under the circumstances, it behoves the English officials to cast suspicious eyes on the Hindus, for therein lies the good of the country.

NAYAK,
April 12th, 1912.

86. In the course of a review of the outgoing Bengali year, the *Neyak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes:—

A review of the last Bengali year.

His Imperial Majesty annulled the Partition of Bengal on the Coronation Durbar day. We had never felt much loss at the Partition, nor were we elated with joy at its annulment. So long as we Bengalis have Bengali for our mother tongue and *dhoti* and *chadar* for our national dress, we do not care into how many parts the country is divided for administrative reasons.

It is not yet time to pass any judgment as to whether the new administrative changes will be beneficial or injurious. Besides, it is a question which concerns more the Government than us.

Although we are against the spread of western system of education in India, we gladly accept His Majesty's grant of 50 lakhs of rupees to education, and thank His Imperial Majesty for the right Royal spirit in which it was made.

We wish success to the Hindu and Musalman University schemes, nor are we opposed to the Dacca University scheme.

The Abor Expedition was one of the principal events of the last year. We are, however, unable to make out what has been gained by spending an enormous sum of money on this campaign, simply to punish a wild people for the murder of two Englishmen. Nothing is known as to what effect the expedition has produced on the Abors themselves.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
April 12th, 1912.

87. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 12th April writes:—

The old Bengali year.

The last year witnessed a unique outburst of loyalty to the British throne, and for this the year will be memorable for ever. It has thus given us a political asset so valuable that, if we can properly utilize it, we shall be able to rise to the highest scale of civilized nations.

The closing year has also shown how loyal and respectful representations of the people to Government always succeed. The modification of the Partition shows this, and the recent Town Hall meeting shows that our leaders have also realized the fact.

Last year the situation in Persia, at one time, looked desperate and was only saved by the coolheadedness of English statesmen.

In concluding, we must say that, though Government subsidised this paper it never made any request to us to wield our pen in any particular way in any matter. Our aim was to increase the good feeling between rulers and the ruled, and this was what Government also aimed at.

HITAVARTA,
April 14th, 1912.

88. The removal of the furniture of the Government House at Calcutta to the last bedstead, (as it is alleged), has led the

The stripping of Government House.

Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 14th April to remark that Lord Hardinge must have felt sorry for his

not being able to remove Government House itself to Delhi.

89. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th April draws the attention of

HITAVARTA,
April 14th 1912.

A novel recommendation.

Lord Carmichael to what it considers the very serious evil of letters of recommendation granted by officials to their favourites for securing appointments, and quotes the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon who, in recommending Babu Prafulla Sankar Sen for the Secretaryship of the Corporation wrote, "Prafulla Sankar Sen is married to a capable and business-like little lady who assisted him at Delhi."

The paper asks, "Has self-respect of Indian ladies altogether disappeared that White officials should refer to them in recommending their husbands for employment?" It does not know what sort of India's son Prafulla Sankar is, but appeals to the Governor for his ordering an enquiry into this, what it considers to be an abominable, degrading and blood-curdling incident. The paper is, however, glad to see that Mr. Maddox has exhibited his sense of justice in appointing the Secretary, but wants to know what relation is there

between a lady and the appointment of a Secretary, and why Mr. Lyon wrote the above.

URIYA PAPERS.

90. In an English article headed "Orissa Tenancy Bill," the *Utkal-dipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th April, criticises the attitude of Government of Bengal towards this Bill in all the stages through which it had to pass, and specially when it was submitted to and vetoed by His Excellency the Governor-General of India. The Editor takes strong exception to the nomination of the Government Pleader of Cuttack as an expert for the purpose of this Bill. The Editor observes:—"His nomination served two purposes. It served to belittle Orissa in the New Province, and to show the Bengal Government's attitude towards His Majesty's decision to separate Orissa from Bengal."

UTKALDIPIKA.
April 6th, 1912.

The editor further observes:—"The proceedings of the Council were in some respects extraordinary. Criticisms on the proceedings of the Select Committee were ordained to be confidential, and they were expunged from a note of dissent. This included the expurgation of a statement that a member did not attend half the meetings of the Select Committee on account of illness."

Another observation of the editor runs thus:—"Before the clauses of the Bill were discussed, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill resented the interest taken by Behari Members, as shown by the amendments proposed by them....It reminds us of a railway burglar's rebuke to a passenger who objected to theft of the belongings of another passenger asleep. These are tiny straws on the surface, but they show the direction of the current. They show that an attempt was made to stifle discussion."

Regarding certain new provisions introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee, the editor remarks:—"Some of them were validation clauses and were meant to give legal sanction to the illegal proceedings of the Revision Settlement Officer."

The editor concludes the article with the following remarks:—

"The resolutions of mass meetings were communicated to the Viceroy, and an offer was made to produce ten thousand Uriyas on the grounds of Belvedere, if Government cared to know the views of ryots on certain provisions."

"These furnished sufficient grounds to His Excellency to withhold his consent. Officials interested in securing legal sanction to their illegal proceedings might not set any value on public opinion, but in these days when the principle of Government is to rule through the people and not for the people, the Viceroy, to be worthy of the responsibilities of his exalted office, cannot afford to treat them with contempt."

In the Uriya columns of the same paper, the editor adverts to the same subject, and is exceedingly glad that His Excellency the Viceroy vetoed the Bill in question. From this the editor infers that His Excellency is quite alive to the wants of Orissa, and will remove them when opportunity arises. The editor also thanks the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., through whose untiring and intelligent exertions, in his opinion, such a happy result has been secured.

91. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th April, states that the necessity of a High English school is being very keenly felt in the District of Angul, and earnestly appeals to Mr. Taylor, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, to move the authorities in the matter and establish a High English school in Angul during his tenure of office there.

GARJATBASINI.
April 6th, 1912.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 20th April 1912.

B. S. Press—20-4-1912—15X-102—G. A.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 20th April 1912.

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REF ID: A66666

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1919.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

LIST OF NATIVE OWNERS
BY THE TOWN OF
JANUARY 1880

No.	Name of Native Owner	Address	Value
1	John Smith	123 Main St.	100
2	James Brown	456 Oak St.	150
3	Robert Jones	789 Pine St.	200
4	William Davis	101 Elm St.	120
5	Thomas Wilson	234 Cedar St.	180
6	Charles Miller	567 Birch St.	140
7	Edward Taylor	890 Spruce St.	220
8	George Anderson	112 Willow St.	160
9	Frank White	345 Ash St.	110
10	Henry Black	678 Hickory St.	190
11	John Green	901 Walnut St.	130
12	William Hall	223 Chestnut St.	170
13	Thomas King	556 Mulberry St.	150
14	Charles Lee	889 Poplar St.	210
15	Edward Scott	111 Sycamore St.	140
16	George Adams	444 Dogwood St.	180
17	Frank Baker	777 Magnolia St.	120
18	Henry Clark	1001 Redwood St.	230
19	John Evans	333 Cypress St.	160
20	William Foster	666 Juniper St.	110

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

633. The following is an extract from the *Telegraph* on the report that His Majesty Amir Habibulla has just instituted an Intelligence Department:—"We are sorry that there should be occasion for such a service though we cannot fail to recognise the fact that it is a *sine qua non* with every civilized Government. Now, there are two Intelligence Departments—one military and the other police. Of course, from the report to hand it is not the military Intelligence Department that is aimed; so that we may fairly take it that the Amir has constituted a C. I. D. But what are the classes of people that he has drawn upon to pick recruits from? Why, they are Mullahs, traders, landlords and other respectable parties. That he has done well, every one will admit, because the work of such men is likely to be both trustworthy and zealous. They would be above suspicion and temptation, and would not possibly, to serve their selfish ends, go out of the way to put innocent men to difficulty and dangers. We believe even more civilized Governments than the Amir's might, with advantage, follow this example, if not in respect of ordinary police work, at least in other respects. We congratulate His Majesty on the various administrative measures he is adopting for the better Government of Afghanistan, which is making solid progress all along the line."

Intelligence Department instituted by His Majesty Amir Habibulla.

TELEGRAPH,
13th Apl. 1912.

634. On this subject the *Indian Empire* says:—"His Majesty has recruited the officers from among the most respectable classes such as Mullahs, merchants, traders, etc., whereas

Ibid.

the Intelligence Department here is composed of ordinary men, who may not often be above temptation. We have, therefore, considerable doubts as to which of the two systems is the better. It strikes us that if our Government could interest the better classes of society in the work coping with crime, far better results would accrue, than what can be expected from the present system. Because, such persons are not duly likely to be better informed, but are certainly more respectable and more reliable. One of the principal defects in the present arrangement is that reliance has to be placed on the reports of spies and informers drawn from the dregs of society, who have neither position nor prestige to lose. In innumerable cases within the last few years have the authorities been betrayed by such informers into acts which they otherwise would never have done. Here is a subject, therefore, for serious consideration."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Apl. 1912.

635. "It is very evident" says the *Bengalee* "that the agitation in England, and in this country has produced a wholesome effect upon the temper and attitude

Persia and Britain.

of the British Foreign Office in regard to Persia. This office being a secret and close bureau its proceedings are veiled from the public view. British public opinions has pronounced itself with unmistakable emphasis upon Persian affairs; it sympathises with the constitutional Government in Persia. A striking evidence of this was afforded in the debate which was recently held in the House of Commons, in which debate Sir Edward Grey spoke like a trained bureaucrat. He, however, speaks differently in the blue-book on Persian affairs. His attitude is one of dissatisfaction with Russia. Russia evidently wants to occupy Teheran and had it not been for British intervention the seizure of the Persian capital would be inevitable. It is fortunate that Russia did not persist in her resolution. The firm attitude of Sir Edward Grey had a soothing effect on Russian policy and prevented what would have been disastrous to the peace of the world. Russia sincerely desires to see co-operation between the two Governments maintained.

BENGALUR,
17th Apl. 1912.

"None the less the situation is one full of anxiety. It is very clear that Mr. Schuster was dismissed with the full concurrence of the British Foreign Office, for Sir Edward Grey writes to say that he (Mr. Schuster) had given him 'endless trouble by inconvenient appointments of British subjects,' and Sir Edward Grey was distinctly in favour of curtailing the liberty of the Persian Government in appointing foreign advisers. It would be better, he

wrote, if Persia were asked to promise not to appoint foreign advisers without consulting the Russian and British legations. The journal regrets this attitude on the part of the British Government. It is an encroachment on the Sovereign rights of Persia, and is not even warranted by the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention. It trusts that this demand will not be insisted on; and it is equally clear that Persia will not long submit to it."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Apl. 1912

636. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* inveighing against the continuance of the C. I. D., says:—"Its latest and most momentous development is, the extension of its functions

to that mysterious and elastic form of crime known as political crime. Its functions now include, as every one knows, the raising of a Frankenstein and taking the credit of killing it, destroying the peace, slumber and appetite of hundreds of His Majesty's innocent subjects, muddling the minds of the powers-that-be with the stick of misrepresentation and exaggeration, seeing the bugbear of sedition in every bush,—*et hoc genus omne*.

"Of course they will tell you that all this they do with the best of motives, viz., to rid the country of the pest of sedition which as they would have us believe, is menacing the very safety of the British Empire in India though the same is backed by unlimited resources. It is also possible that in one or two cases they might have succeeded in ferreting out and hunting to his den a real sedition-monger. All the same, people will still be inclined to question whether the good results achieved, if any, justify the methods adopted by it and the huge cost incurred in its up-keep. . . . There was the C. I. D., in its inception—a purely Government of India Department, watching and dealing with organised criminal gangs. Then it developed its structure with corresponding developments of its functions, extending its ramifications, like the tentacles of the octopus, through the various provinces and ultimately evolving into a highly complex, heterogeneous and hideous organism. We see how this political octopus, in its present highly developed form, brandishes and spreads out its prehensile tentacles and enmeshes in its iron grip whomsoever it finds in its path. We expect many things from a liberal-minded and high-souled statesman like our Governor, Lord Carmichael. Need we say that what is uppermost in our mind in this connection is the killing or at least chaining this monstrous growth, which has been sitting on our breast like a night-mare all these years? Both Eastern and Western Bengal needs protection from its dread activities.

"To quote a recent instance of its undesirable activity, we read the following in the *Medini Bandhab*:—One Sub-Inspector, one head-constable, and four constables are still watching the 154 accused in the now famous Midnapore Bomb case. Their whereabouts are keenly noted down? The question is, is it true? And, if it is true, what does it mean? Here are 154 gentlemen, some of them the very pick of the district socially, intellectually, and otherwise, who were hunted down like ordinary ruffians and felons and repeatedly put to no end of persecution, harassment and expense, but who are not still free from the kindly attention of the C. I. D., though the highest tribunal in the land repeatedly proclaimed their innocence! We fancy the same is the case with the acquitted prisoners in the Dacca Conspiracy case and those whose names were in the black-book of the police in this connection but who were not hauled up and put on their trial. They, too, we are sure, are being watched by the men and officers of the C. I. D., with the same tenderness in Eastern Bengal as the 154 accused in Midnapore in the Western! May we humbly appeal to the Governor to weed out this perpetual source of irritation, which is sticking fungus-like to our otherwise peaceful province, and utilize it for more legitimate purposes?"

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637. Harking back to this subject, the same paper writes:—"Some time ago, a statement went the round of the press and it was confirmed by Anglo-Indian papers like the

Ibid.

Englishman and the *Pioneer*, that the Special Branch of the C. I. D. in

Bengal would be materially reduced, if not abolished. Needless to say that the announcement evoked as much joy in the land as that of the re-union of the two Bengals. But what do we actually find? The activities of the C. I. D., that is, the work of 'spying,' continue to be as vigorous as ever in the mufassal. This is what a pleader writes from Rangpur:—

With the annulment of the partition of Bengal and a declaration to the effect that the Political Department of the C. I. D. would be abolished, we thought, that a new regime based on an entirely different footing is going to be inaugurated in the much oppressed Bengal. But strange to say when everything is changing for the better we still find the deplorable spying system of the C. I. D. still flourishing as luxuriously as ever. Educated and respected young men who are trying for an honest livelihood and whom the police do not dare to place before the judicial tribunals of the country are still being hunted after by the police spies, goodness alone knows for what reason. It brings discredit on the Government that it should still suffer this iniquitous system to exist.

Is it too much to expect from the authorities that police espionage for political purposes should be abolished entirely and unreservedly at the earliest moment?

"Nor is this all. We find from the *Calcutta Gazette* that all the higher appointments in the Special Branch are being filled up by new officers, which shows that it is very much alive. May we not invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to this?"

628. Referring to Mr. Montagu's reply in Parliament to Mr. MacCallum

Indians in the Police Service.

Scott's question on the Police Service in India, in which Mr. Montagu said that Assistant Superintendents must by regulation be of European descent, the *Bengalee* asks:—"Will anybody tell us why? Is such a regulation consistent with the Queen's Proclamation and the several Parliamentary statutes guaranteeing to Indians equality of status with other classes of His Majesty's subjects? Are not Indians, according to the very highest authority, equal subjects of the King? Both Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, says Mr. Montagu, are eligible for promotion to the rank of District Superintendent. This may be true in theory, but is it not a fact that in practice it is only Assistant Superintendents who are promoted to the permanent rank of District Superintendent? Indeed the popular impression is that the creation of the office of Deputy Superintendent has merely placed an obstacle in the way of the promotion of deserving Inspectors to the rank of District Superintendent. In any case, if Mr. Montagu is right, the public are entitled to know why a new post, that of Deputy Superintendent, should have been created exclusively for Indians, while the post of Assistant Superintendent continues to be reserved exclusively for Europeans. If both classes of officers are equally eligible for promotion to the rank of District Superintendent, why not do away with one of the two posts altogether and throw the other open to both classes of His Majesty's subjects on the same terms?"

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(b)—Working of the Courts.

639. Commenting on the complaint in the *Times* of the great delay in the disposal of the Dacca conspiracy case, the

Dacca conspiracy case.

Amrita Basar Patrika asks to what is it mainly due?

In England, such a delay is impossible and that is because the accused are tried by their own peers. Had such a case cropped up in England, the verdict of the jurors would have sealed the fate of the accused. But how do matters stand in India? When the assessors gave their opinion in the Dacca case, the Special Judge evidently claimed infallibility for himself, set down the opinion of the assessors as worthless and convicted most of the accused! The inevitable result followed, and the case dragged on. So one effective way to check this delay in the disposal of cases is to model the jury trial obtaining in India on the English system.

640. "X Y Z" writing to the *Bengalee* complains that the relation between the Bench and Bar at Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali is anything but cordial. A few

Bench and Bar.

months ago some complaints against Babu Ananta Kumar Mitra, the First Munsiff, appeared in the *Bengalee*. They attracted the attention of the

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authorities; and the District Magistrate, Mr. J. N. Gupta, who visited the place recently, conciliated the pleaders and promised an improvement. But there has been no improvement on the part of the Mansiff.

TELEGRAPH,
13th Apl. 1913.

641. Commenting on the acquittal of all the accused in the Ludhiana out-

rage case, the *Telegraph* writes that, although it is always for the honourable acquittal of the innocent at the same time it cannot but admit that the result of the trial has created a sort of panic all over the land. It is the question of honour and modesty of the milder section of the Indian community that is at stake and unless something reassuring is done by the authorities the mind of the people will not be at rest and the panic will be ever increasing which surely is not to the credit of the rulers of the land. It, therefore, earnestly prays that the Government instead of allowing the matter to rest here should move for a revision of the case at the same time not losing sight of the Sub-Inspector whose gross dereliction of duty, as led to the failure of justice in the case.

TELEGRAPH,
13th Apl. 1913.

642. Reverting to the judgment in the case in which a guard of the Assam-Bengal Railway was fined Rs. 75 for out-

Outrage on two Bengali ladies by a guard on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

raging two Bengali ladies, the *Telegraph* says:— "We are simply surprised at the Magistrate using such expressions in a judgment as 'neither of them pretty' or 'he should have been captivated by P. W. 2 who is by no means pretty.' It was only a surmise on his part that the women not coming up to his deal of beauty had not possibly been the objects of Guard Gomes' pursuit. It was mere guess work, and that too of a curious kind, for, according to him, the man did enter the women's compartment and outraged their modesty. That he was giving play to a bit of his imagination is proved in the next sentence in which he renders the explanation of the guard's pursuing them on account of their being veiled which, perhaps, fired the man's lustful imagination. We next come to the finding Mr. Arbuthnot admits that the accused not only entered the compartment but frightened the women to such an extent as to put them into a hysterical condition. And not only this, but the man was found by the Magistrate to have uncovered their faces and kissed them. Even a child can say that if this was not outraging the modesty of the women no one can say what is. But all the same, it was only a fine of Rs. 75 that was inflicted, because, according to Mr. Arbuthnot, the women had probably exaggerated. It is needless for us to add that the result of the case has been altogether unsatisfactory. But as the case has been concluded, we hope the Railway authorities will at least take adequate notice of the conduct of Guard Gomes, especially when there has been a conviction. As otherwise the public will not possibly feel reassured. The guard of a train is the protector of the passengers travelling by it, and as such, for him to victimise defenceless women is to betray a sacred trust. It is this view of the case that the authorities of the Assam-Bengal Railway should take."

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643. Reverting to this case in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, "Public Voice" writes as follows:—"The offence of which

Gomes has been found guilty is too heinous and disgusting not to attract the attention of His Excellency Lord Carmichael. When the law allows it, surely this is pre-eminently a case where the provision of the law to move the High Court for the enhancement of the sentence should be brought into play. So far as our recollection goes, the Bengal Government has on several occasions moved the High Court in cases of this nature. Two Railway officers at Ranaghat named, I am quoting from memory, Lawson and Collins, were at first let off with a fine, but the High Court, on motion, enhanced the sentence to one of imprisonment. A zamindar of Maldah was fined by the Magistrate for having outraged the modesty of a lady doctor but got two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Sessions where he was subsequently tried by orders of the High Court. In the Rajabala case, hailing from Asansol, when the matter was referred to the Chief Justice owing to a difference of opinion among the Judges of the Division Bench, Government engaged the eminent counsel Mr. Jackson on behalf of the Crown and the accused got, if I am not mistaken, five years' rigorous imprisonment.

"Then again, as far as I remember, a member of the Indian Medical Service in Madras was dismissed from service by Lord Wenlock for having kissed a lady.

"So I repeat, here is a fit case in which Government should move and thereby allay the public alarm and uneasiness caused by the lenient manner in which the accused has been dealt with."

(c)—Jails.

644. Writing of the treatment of prisoners, specially of juveniles and juvenile adults, under the Borstal system, and its achieving wonders in England, the *Amrita Basar*

Patrika is glad to find that this system is already in vogue in the United Provinces, the Punjab and at Bombay and it hopes the efforts in these provinces will go some way towards reclaiming youthful criminals. In the opinion of the journal it is certainly time that Bengal, the most advanced province in India, and the new province of Bihar should introduce this system.

(d)—Education.

645. A correspondent of the *Bengalee*, complaining of the unjust treatment of a student of the Jagannath College, Dacca, who has been rusticated for the remainder of the academical session, says:—"We have implicit confidence in our Vice-Chancellor who is universally regarded as a keen and astute lawyer, a just and considerate judge, a whole-hearted supporter of education and those that seek it. We appeal to him most submissively to move in the matter and take it up of his own motion, so as to see that justice is done to the unfortunate boy by the syndicate which has been denied him by the gods who rule or ere long did over the wretched lot of the erstwhile province.

"Though the regulation leaves the students no right of appeal against the decision of the Governing Body, it does not hamper the freedom of the syndicate to take up the matter of their own accord. If they also turn a deaf ear to the rusticated boy, the victim of injustice, he will be and, we learn reliably, he has been, advised to seek protection of the courts of law.

"The Principal of the Jagannath College has won such a predominance over the hearts of the local officials that he will certainly stay here whoever else may go. For, we learn that some of the Professors who felt for the boy and tried, but tried in vain, to bring their worthy head to sense, will soon have to go leaving the Principal entirely free to do what he likes with the ill-fated students whom misfortune has placed under him.

"This Principal will, no doubt, be a very conspicuous figure in the university that is in contemplation—and let the readers infer what fate awaits the young hopefuls of our country!"

646. "I. B. Sen," Bar Library, in the course of a letter to the *Bengalee*, say that he hears that the Government Educational officers in the northern and eastern parts of the Presidency of Bengal have been directed to address all letters that would otherwise have gone straight to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the so-called Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, who has his office in Dacca. This latter gentleman has got powers delegated to him by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and he makes appointments and transfers without consulting the Director though at a subsequent stage the orders are formally approved of by the Director. If this be true, it looks very much like the creation of separate Educational cadre for Eastern Bengal which, Lord Hardinge said on 13th February last, would not commend itself to Lord Carmichael. What the public want to know is what is the true state of facts in regard to the management of the Educational institutions of East Bengal and the appointments and transfer of the Educational officers there. What, again, is the function of a gentleman of the name of Mr. Dunne

Educational cadre for Eastern Bengal.

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and what are the relations between him and Mr. Kitchler and between him and the Educational officer in East Bengal? Until this is known, the public cannot judge how far the assurances of Lord Hardinge in these matters are being observed.

BENGALER,
18th Apl. 1912.

647. "If the information of Mr. I. B. Sen, Barrister-at-law, concerning Educational cadre for Eastern Bengal, is correct, it looks very much" says the *Bengalee*, like the creation of a separate Educational cadre for Eastern Bengal, which His Excellency the Viceroy told us would not commend itself to Lord Carmichael. It is possible that His Excellency has not had all the facts and arguments concerning this matter placed officially before him. It is of the utmost importance that the public should know the real position of affairs. Unpopular as the proposal of establishing a separate University at Dacca is, the creation of a separate Educational cadre would be infinitely more so. It would produce some of the worst effects of an Educational partition, and would seriously interfere with the Educational progress of East and North Bengal. The proposal to appoint a Special Officer for East Bengal has given rise to an animated controversy, and all sections of the Indian community have unanimously condemned it. Let not the authorities aggravate the situation by assigning functions to this Special Officer or to any other officer having his office at Dacca which will virtually have the effect of creating a separate Educational cadre for East Bengal. The attitude of the public mind in this matter is naturally one of anxiety and suspense. It is the clear duty of the Government to issue a *communiqué* stating their intentions and ideas in clear and unambiguous terms.

Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALER,
18th Apl. 1912.

648. Mr. R. Baunfield, writing to the *Bengalee*, hopes that when the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation goes on leave, a non-official will be appointed. Officials have held this appointment for quite a long time and it is but fair that non-officials should be given a chance now. There are some men who are quite worthy of this post, men who are masters in the art of administering civic affairs. To get a man from the mufassal and pay him Rs. 3,500 monthly for partially learning his work would be foolish. If self-government be not a sham and a delusion in Calcutta, Mr. Baunfield hopes His Excellency the Governor will do the wise thing indicated above.

(g)—Railways and communications including Irrigation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Apl. 1912.

649. "Ekramul Huq, of No. 1-1, Dedar Bux lane, Calcutta," writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that a European Railway official travelling on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the night of the 8th instant became very offensive and abusive to the railway guard and Station Master at Murshidabad, because they put two passengers, one of whom was the writer, into his compartment, a 2nd class one.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Apl. 1912.

650. "Rusticke" of "Prasad Lodge, Changachha, Jessore," writes as follows in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—"In connection with the agitation now going on about the silting up of the Alaipur Khal, will you please allow me to point out, that we must have recourse to a joint agitation for keeping open the khal (the Bhairab) for navigation. There are many things against the introduction of Light Railway one of which is that, it must begin from the other side of the river at Khulna with a ferry steamer to cross over. The disadvantages of this arrangement in bad weather and with ladies are obvious. Moreover, the District Board shall have to give a guarantee, which I do not think they would now, that the Khulna Board is definitely pledged to a guarantee for a line to Satkhira.

"The khal has twice before been dredged but it has done no lasting good and something by way of improvement must be done in this direction."

"What will be the fate of the popular villages on its bank, if the Alaipur Khal is allowed to silt up and stopped to all traffic? Already the very smallest dinghy can hardly get through it at low tide and one has only to see the struggle to get through at floodtide to fully realize what the difficulty is.

"A Light Railway may help the people near Bagerhat, but what about the people about Alaipur, Fakherhat, etc?"

"A Light Railway to Bagerhat or the opening of the khal, is of equal interest and advantage to us here."

651. Writing of feeder railways, the *Telegraph* says:—"That this is an all-important question to the development of trade and industry. There are several such lines in

various parts of the province, but many more are still needed. The Faridpur district has recommended to the Government, the proposal of a line from the head-quarters town to the important trade centre of Madaripur. The Khulna district has agreed to the same. Pabna is a district which really needs such Light Railway lines. It is time the District Board bestirred itself and undertook the constructions of the line. The Nadia District Board, too, is requested to make public the progress of the Jalangi scheme and it is beyond that this district will not any longer sleep over the project which is calculated to foster trade and industrial activities."

652. Commenting on the extension of feeder railways in India, the *Indian Empire* says that the question of multiplying feeder railways is one very closely associated with

that of the material progress of the country, and it is glad, therefore, to notice that the Faridpur District Board has submitted a proposal to Government for such a line between Faridpur and Madaripur. The District Board of Khulna has similarly approved of the construction of a line between Satkhira and Nabharan station. The better arrangement, the journal suggests, for the latter alignment would be to effect the junction with the main line at the important station of Bongaon and the flag station at Nabharan. If this has not been done for the presence of the Ichamati river between Bongaon and the flag station at Nabharan the difficulty may be obviated by using the main line bridge. The journal regrets that the Jalangi project of the Nadia District Board is not progressing and hopes that Messrs K. M. Dey & Co. will be called in to complete the work. Another feeder line of which mention is made is the Chakdighi line. This line though small might prove very successful. Pabna is another district where there is opening for feeder lines, if the District Board were only alive to its own interests.

653. The *Amrita Basar Patrika's* Tangail correspondent writes as follows:—

Means of communication. "The means of communication are daily growing very disadvantageous to the people. The Jubna is receding westward every year and the steamer station, as it is at present located, is 7 miles west of the town. If the authorities, before minding the partition of the district, which is quite unnecessary, look to the present condition of the people as regards means of communication, it would be well and good."

654. The following is an extract from the *Amrita Basar Patrika's* Tangail correspondent regarding the Kaliganj Service steamers:—"This line, which was opened here a few years ago, is the only means of communication of the subdivision. But I regret almost in every steamer the crew are very impertinent and ill-behaved fellows, who do not care a bit to heap insult on the passengers. If the authorities of the company do not take steps to check their people, it is better that the people here should place their grievances before the Government or any other company for redress."

655. "Some Nath Hazra, zamindar of Galsi, Burdwan," in a letter to the *Bengales* appeals to the authorities to take action in the following case:—"On the 13th instant he went to his garden contiguous to the up-platform of the Galsi Railway station, to water the sacred peepul tree—on account of *Chaitra Sankranti*. After performing the ceremony he intended to see the Station Master to get some information about the trains. Just as he crossed the over-bridge the 16-Down train entered the platform. The

TELEGRAPH.
12th Apl. 1912.

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Station Master took him for a passenger and demanded his ticket. He said that he was not a passenger and this was confirmed by some gentlemen present there. But the Station Master turned a deaf ear to all this and forced him to pay excess fare from Asansol. He even insulted him."

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Apl. 1912.

656. Commenting on the allegations against Mr. Ahmad, c.s., now District officer of Balasore, made by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Telegraph* says that as it was unable to put faith in such charges, it made enquiries and the result of these was eminently satisfactory.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Apl. 1912.

657. Referring to the proposal to partition the 24-Parganas and to remove the head-quarters of the district, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, it cannot view the project with equanimity. The question of cost naturally comes up uppermost. The various schemes of

redistribution of territories and jurisdictions that the Government has undertaken mean a huge outlay of expenditure and the *Patrika* almost trembles when it thinks where the money is to come from. The sundering of the metropolitan district will require a large outlay not only for buildings at Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour, but also for drainage, roads and water-works. Secondly, it will interfere with the satisfactory administration of justice, inasmuch as the famous Alipore Bar, the strongest in the province outside of the metropolis, will be weakened. Some of the members of the Alipore Bar may, perhaps, join the City Court when the same rises on the ashes of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and the Sealdah Munsif's Court. But still the breaking up of the Alipore Bar will be a decided loss to the province. In the matter of criminal Courts considerable changes and additions would be necessary owing to this duplication of the district establishment. In place of the Alipore and Sealdah Police Courts presided as they are now by Deputy Magistrates, Presidency Magistrates' Courts will have to be established. Any one can now see how very costly the scheme will prove to be. The journal hopes, therefore, that Government will not rush it but consider the *pros* and *cons* as calmly and soberly as possible and allow the public to discuss it before any step is taken. The journal sounds the tocsin of alarm and invites the public to an expression to their views.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Apl. 1912.

658. On this subject, the *Indian Empire* remarks :—"We cannot deny that there is much to be said in favour of the project, for situated as we are, the jurisdiction of the

Original Side of the Calcutta High Court need be extended to much beyond its present limits, specially in view of the working of the Improvement Trust. And if this be conceded, Alipore can no longer remain the head-quarters of the 24-Parganas district which in itself is a large one comprising as many as five subdivisions. Then, if the head-quarters be removed from Alipore there is no other equally central place to accommodate the same. Naturally, therefore, it is a good suggestion to divide the district in twain with head-quarters at Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore. It is well known that large vessels of deep draft cannot come up the Hooghly to Calcutta, and therefore it will be well if there be a port within easy reach of the capital, connected with it by railway where vessels can stop. The reader, perhaps, does not know that it was with this idea that Port Canning was planted. Even now, the ruins of large building and traces of piers, streets and mills might be seen there. When, however, the rising port was swept over by a terrible tornado, the idea was given up. Defended as it is by two forts Diamond Harbour is an ideal site for a port town as also for coastal defence. We would, therefore, be glad if Diamond Harbour be raised to the status of a district town and a suburban port. But as it would be rather inaccessible to the remote parts of the district, it is well that Barrackpore be also made a district town. Moreover, the five subdivisions which now comprise the 24-Parganas district may well support two districts. With Diamond Harbour and Sadar subdivisions we may have a sub-district like Howrah,

while Baraset, Barrackpore and Basirhat may form the Barrackpore district. If we have already shown how Diamond Harbour is a fit place for a headquarters town, Barrackpore, as being the country seat of the Governor, should also have that distinction. The question, however, is one of cost."

659. With reference to the Home Rule Bill introduced into the House of Commons on the 12th April, the *Bengalee* says:—

India and Imperial Federation.

"If Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are permitted to have their own way they will very probably give Home Rule not merely to Ireland but to Scotland and Wales. If this were granted, the establishment of a similar Parliament to deal with the local affairs of England would naturally follow. What then would become of the present Imperial Parliament? It would probably have to be so reconstituted as to be made representatives not merely of the United Kingdom but of self governing colonies as well. It would be a Federal Parliament." The *Bengalee* is concerned to know what is to be the relation of India to this Parliament. It observes as follows:—"Ever since the establishment of British Rule in India, India has been subject to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and she has learnt by habit and experience to accept this arrangement as a part of her political life. It would be a very different thing if she were now asked to transfer her allegiance to a differently constituted Imperial Parliament. In regard to such a Parliament she would be within her rights in asking—and she is determined by all constitutional means to insist—that it must make ample provision for an adequate representation of the people of India on it, before it claimed the allegiance of the people and the Government of this country. It would be absurd and extremely unreasonable to ask the Government and the people of India to transfer their allegiance to an Imperial Parliament on which they were not represented, but, on the other hand, the colonies were,—the colonies, some of which had heaped indignities upon us and had treated our people with inhumanity and as undesirable aliens. British statesmen must really look at the question from this point of view. The representatives of Canada, Australia and South Africa shall not, so far as it rests with the party of constitutional agitation in India, have anything to do with the Government of India unless, and except, in so far as our representatives had a similar share in the determination of the affairs of those countries. The awakened self-respect and national self-consciousness of the Indian people will not tolerate such a thing, and will call upon British statesmanship with all the emphasis at its command to treat the people of India on a footing of perfect equality with the rest of the Empire. The concerns of India can never be attended to with adequate time, knowledge and sympathy until the people whose concerns they are have been made the supreme authority in their own affairs. The bureaucracy in India is, perhaps, as good as a bureaucracy can be. It consists of many members whose highest ambition in life is to be serviceable to their King and, perhaps, also to this country. But after all, the experience of ages is against making a bureaucracy the final arbiters of a people's destinies and in theory at least the bureaucracy in India are subject to the people of the United Kingdom through their representatives in Parliament. Now apply the argument to our case which Mr. Asquith uses in defence of his great measure. If even Irish affairs cannot be properly and adequately taken care of by the people of Great Britain, is it difficult to understand that the affairs of India cannot be adequately looked after by the people of the United Kingdom? Hence it is that with the best intentions in the world the people of the United Kingdom as a rule know little about India and have so far failed to exercise that effective control over the Government of India which they do exercise over the executive in their own country. Look at the question from whatever point of view we may, Indian self-government is quite as necessary as, if not more so than, Irish Home Rule and if we may be permitted to indulge in a safe prophecy, is quite as inevitable."

660. "Vox Populi," writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, points out how

Curtailment of expenditure—A suggestion.

in these days of decentralisation, when Government is trying to curtail expenditure in every department, Government money is squandered for nothing. For all Government officers a certain fixed scale of transport for the carriage of Government tents and records when on tour is sanctioned. But the

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mystery lies in that the scale is based on the officers' own reports. The writer himself knows cases, especially in respect of Forest officers, in which the scale has been fixed much in excess of the actual requirements, and the result is that the officers are saved from incurring any extra expenditure for the carriage of their personal belongings at the cost of Government. This is surely a matter which calls for immediate attention of the Government.

Again, it is laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, article 1042, that when tents which are the property of Government are used partly for office and partly for private purposes, the officer using them must pay half the cost of carriage. Though it is the general practice for the officers to use Government tents partly for office and partly for private purposes, the entire cost of their carriage is charged to Government; or, in other words, this rule is honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

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661. The *Bengalee* publishes a telegram in which the inhabitants of Sylhet appeal to the Government of India to include Sylhet in the Bengal Presidency. Sylhet, they say, belongs to Bengal, linguistically, ethnologically, and socially. "The grounds," says the journal, "urged in the cablegram sent to the Secretary of State, for the incorporation of Sylhet within the Presidency of Bengal, are not only sound but conclusive. They have been urged again and again, but hitherto the Government have not seen their way to do that justice to the claims of Sylhet—and we may add also of Manbhum, part of Singhbhum and the Sonthal Parganas—which they have done to the claims of the three Bengali-speaking divisions of East and North Bengal. That they will do this justice, we for ourselves are firmly convinced, but for this it is necessary that the people, inhabiting these districts or parts of districts, should continue to press their claims upon the attention of the authorities. Constitutional agitation—ceaseless and persistent—must be our motto in every case where a grievance exists or where the people want an extension of their liberties."

BENGAL
18th Apl. 1912.

662. The *Bengalee* relates a case in which one Bisweswar Tewari, his wife, and two other men were induced to leave their native village on the prospect of obtaining employment in Calcutta, and were instead being forcibly taken away to Assam by a *chaprasi*. They appealed to a platform head constable at Sealdah and the case was put before the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah who, on learning the truth, directed them to be sent back to their country at the expense of the *chaprasi*. This was good, so far as it went, comments the journal, but it was not enough. It is necessary that the person or persons responsible for this illegal recruitment should be found out and suitably punished. The decision of the Government to discontinue the system of indentured labour for Assam tea gardens has not been arrived at a day too soon. The sooner it is given effect to the better for all concerned.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th Apl. 1912.

663. Commending the suggestion of the Maharaja of Bobbili, that it would benefit the country if members of the Indian aristocracy were appointed as Executive members of the Council, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it would be well for men possessing the greatest influence in their own country to be allowed to have a seat in the Council, as it is here that the representatives of the people have a voice in laying their views before Government. It is nothing but reasonable and fair that the Indian aristocracy should be allowed to discuss matters which they are entirely interested in. No undue preference to the nobility is urged. It may be that they are naturally conservative and more disposed to express opinions in favour of time-honoured customs, but this is an advantage in the present period of India's social and political existence, when things are moving at a more rapid rate than is desirable. As long as the Indian nobility has a great stake in the country, its influence will exert the best law and order.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

664. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes an appeal from Ananda Mohan Roy, Secretary, Famine Relief Fund, Assam, for funds on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Hailakandi. Having exhausted their limited resources, the people for want of proper food stuffs are eating unwholesome vegetables and are dying in consequence of cholera, dysentery and other diseases originating from consuming bad and scanty food. The rains will soon be setting in, and this will make matters infinitely worse.

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VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

665. In connection with "Irish Home Rule," the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"By every sort of fiery incentive the people of Ulster are being urged, under the name of loyalty, to fight against the lawful and deliberate decision of the rest of the United Kingdom. In doing this they are told that they will be furthering the cause of the Empire and at the same time they must disregard consequences—i.e., to the rest of the Empire. One of the consequences will be that if Mr. Law ever comes into office as Prime Minister of England, these words will be held up in judgment against him, as a justification for deliberate, organised resistance to the power of Government; and we do not know on what ground or by what tergiversation he will be able to deny their meaning. He believes that a decision which a section of the people do not agree with should be resisted by that section with force—with armed force, Sir E. Carson has said—and this he calls loyalty. Mr. Law, who preaches this doctrine, was greeted by a demonstration of 200,000 people, and was not put in jail. Sir E. Carson is still at large. Mr. Bonar Law and his party are the first and foremost in denouncing in India that which they are approving and fomenting in Ulster. They are keen on liberty, independence, and self-assertion when it touches the privileges of the Scottish settler on Irish soil; the whole Empire is called upon to sympathise with them. Heaven save us from such champions of freedom!"

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18th Apl. 1912.

666. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the manner in which Congresses and Conferences are run, seems to have come to be viewed with dissatisfaction, if not disgust. "We have met, delivered brilliant or perhaps fiery speeches and passed resolutions of various nature for over a quarter of a century; but the result, one is bound to say, has not been as it should be." The wail is heard from every province of the apathy of the people to things that will conduce to the good of the people. Men who have laboured all their life for the building up of a vigorous public life have begun to lament the indifference of the educated community towards the duties they owe to their people. The time has therefore come when a searching enquiry should be made about the whole affair. The methods, that have hitherto been pursued are perhaps faulty; perhaps new and more effective means should be devised to attract the attention of the people and to educate their opinion. As the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has very fittingly pointed out, it is the principal duty of a Conference held in a district to ascertain local needs, aspirations, difficulties, and grievances.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
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667. The Superintendent of the School of Art, says *Reis and Raynet*, who is now in England, has in his absence been made a subordinate of the Superintendent of the Indian Museum Natural History section. It is said that the present acting Superintendent of the School of Arts has been forced to resign his appointment or to go on long leave simply because he could not in justice to his department accept subordination under the Museum master. The journal then asks:—"Will Government be pleased to preserve the long-established autonomy of the School of Art? We venture to suggest that the new wing be entirely handed over to the School of Art for the Art collection alone, that the Archaeological collection be given the verandah and the invertebrate gallery for its extended scope, and that space, be found for the artificial and actual invertebrates among galleries on the second floor. In the original estimates for the

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new wing, there has been no provision for intervening openings—establishing free unrestricted communication between the old and the new buildings. That state should be maintained, and the Museum master should be graciously relieved of all responsibility to look after the Art collection. This will extinguish the fire we see in the smoke, before the conflagration. Why not separate these institutions, as they naturally are quite distinct, and restore peace? That is our humble suggestion to the new Governor of Bengal. Ambition to bring every neighbour under ones' own thumb, must be curbed with an iron hand."

TELEGRAPH.
13th Apl. 1912.

668. "The *Englishman*," says the *Telegraph*, "has done a public service by inviting attention to the question of milk-supply." These are the words of the Hare Street

contemporary:—"The public would like to know whether any municipal supervision is exercised over the milk-supply brought into Calcutta from stations up the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Anyone visiting Sealdah station would be amazed to see some hundreds of large brass vessels, quite open, filled with milk, and having cocoanut leaves in them, brought in by train. Does anyone know the sources of this milk-supply, or the condition under which the milch cattle are kept, or whether the animals are healthy or otherwise? There is nothing so liable to contamination as milk, and brought in the manner here described, it must be liable to gather up the germs of disease. There has been a good deal of anxiety expressed at the increase of tuberculosis in Calcutta; but if the milk-supply of the city comes from infected sources, and in the condition above described, can there be any surprise that tuberculosis and other zymotic diseases are so prevalent? Will not some Municipal Commissioner ask a question as to whether any supervision is exercised over the milk-supply brought into Calcutta every morning *via* Sealdah and other railway stations?"

"This question," says the *Telegraph*, "is one of life and death to thousands, and as such should elicit the attention of the City Fathers and their executive officers."

BENGALURU.
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669. The *Bengalee* desires all those concerned in the progress of India to read the debate on the Irish Home Rule Bill.

The debate in the House of Commons.

Because of the rough parallel existing between the cases of Ireland and India, very often the two words may be interchanged without diminishing the strength of the argument or impairing its accuracy. The *Englishman* remarks that it would stir up more strife in Ireland and would arouse the bitterest controversy. The *Bengalee* holds that any measure of justice to the people of Ireland (or India) would arouse the bitterest controversy of the privileged class, whatever its contents and however it is framed. It urged that the great majority of English politicians of the Liberal class are now satisfied that self-government ought to be given to Ireland. What, asks the *Bengalee*, has satisfied them? The loyalty of the Irish people to the Throne, the excellent service rendered to the Empire by Irishmen in various parts of the world, and the capacity for self-government shown by their active interest in their own affairs. All these are great qualities, not given to every people. The journal may fairly claim that they are possessed by India. The loyalty of India, as has recently been demonstrated and as constantly is indicated, is on a par with that of any part of the Empire. It is the first essential qualification for a self-governing people, and in this Indians yield to none. The services rendered by Indian princes, Indian leaders, Indian scholars, and Indian merchants to the Empire are great and enduring, and if they are sometimes limited in area, it is because of the exclusive policy of most of the self-governing colonies. The usefulness of Indian employes to the State is certainly not advertised. It is, on the contrary, often ignored, passed over or depreciated. The fact remains that men of Indian race are taking an increasing and a noble part in the burdens of civilization and empire. The third qualification—capacity for self-government—is becoming more apparent every day. No student of sociological or political affairs could fail to be struck with the capability and sagacity, the earnestness and devotion, displayed at the recent Conferences at Chittagong. While a section of Calcutta Europeans are content to play at politics in a mock Parliament, apparently for no one's edification but their own, the people of Bengal

are united, zealous, full of animation and purpose, in their endeavours to better the condition of those around them. . . . Truly, writes the *Bengalee*, Mr. Asquith's great speech might similarly have been applied in favour of a Parliament for India.

670. Commenting on the adulteration of articles of food in this country, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that 95 per cent. of petty traders regard the adulteration of these articles as the first principle of their trades—the surest way of getting quickly rich. Suggestions have been made to deal adequately with this evil, but they have all ended in smoke, and these traders daily go on their way undeterred. “That the existing laws, whatever they are, have utterly failed to grapple with the question and to ensure a supply of pure food in our large cities is apparent from the ways and means adopted by the traders in openly defying the municipal authorities The time has come, indeed, when an effort should be made in right earnest to stamp out the evil of adulteration of food-stuffs, if the people in large cities are to be saved from disease and death. What is the value of costly sanitary measures so long as this question of pure food-supply of the people remains unsolved?”

HINDOO PATRIOT,
19th Apr. 1912.

J. S. WILSON,

Speci. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 20th April 1912.

Mr. Asquith's great speech might almost have been applied in favour of a British agent for India.

Hesperis matronalis